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WASHINGTON.

OPENING SESSION OF CONGRESS AND THE WORK BEFORE IT.

PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT AMONG THE REPUBLICANS ON THE LEADING MEASURES—SENTIMENT OF MEMBERS—HOSTILITY OF DEFEATED MEMBERS TOWARD THE ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The prospective work of the session, its extent and character, the political results depending upon it, the purposes that should control the policy of the Republicans, and the intentions of the Democrats, the feeling of the Administration and the feeling toward it, the causes of political disasters to the Republicans and the ways in which they may be retrieved, these and innumerable other topics relating to politics and legislation have been the constant theme of conversation during the last two days among newly arrived Congressmen. It would be easy to fill columns with "interviews," for the members generally talk freely, and some of them plainly, if not indiscreetly using language that will breed discords if uttered upon the floor of either House. If one who mingles with the returning members be an ardent party man and a Republican, he will not fail to find the prospect exceedingly sombre. If he be a Democrat or Conservative, or one of the opposition by whatever name known, he will become correspondingly elated. "I shall not take a gloomy view of the situation," remarked one of the leading party men; but at the same time he looked gloomy, and with good reason, it must be confessed. The reason is found not so much in the fact that the Republican members are united upon no policy or measure, that no leader appears in or out of Congress, and that the Democrats have once been successful in the elections, as in the bitterness of feeling, the jealousies of rivals, and particularly the hostility, unconcealed and outspoken, against the Administration. The strongest feeling is manifested toward the President personally. No mere reiteration of expressions would convey the real strength of this feeling, which is manifested far less in words than in the natural language of feeling. Especially is this true on the part of many of the Congressmen who were defeated for re-election. In a few instances these men feel as though they had been sacrificed by the opposition of cliques whom they thought to be inspired by the closest friends of the President. It makes little difference whether this was really the case, since these men thoroughly believe it to be true. The adage that "misery loves company," is well illustrated, for when a defeated member, who was left out by the overwhelming wish of his constituents, has seen that another has gained sympathy in the public press for having been deserted by friends and party, he is ready enough to gain sympathy, if possible, by making similar explanation of his own disaster. Much of the feeling shown originates in this disposition. Without a discussion of whether the feeling against the Administration is just, the fact cannot be disputed that it exists, and that it will have an important influence upon the action of Congress during the Winter. It promises to produce disorder and distraction in the Republican ranks. One faction will not rally for a measure introduced by men specially friendly to the President. In turn the friends of the President, for he still has ardent supporters, will not accept a measure introduced by men who show personal hostility toward him. It introduces at once an element most difficult to control by any methods of party discipline. In fact there can be no such thing as party discipline practiced during the session. No measure can win except through conciliation and unity of interests, and when it is considered that very few subjects possess these elements of strength. It will be seen that there is great doubt of any legislation being enacted beyond the necessary appropriation bills, and bills of local or insignificant importance. The currency question finds both parties divided, though it is probable the inflationists as a class are in the ascendancy; and it is said that Gen. Butler sees in this fact the disruption of the Republican Party, for he thinks Congress will pass another bill which the President will veto. The tariff laws will be discussed, but it is almost impossible that any amendments of consequence can unite a majority of either House. The cheap transportation question is surrounded by the same difficulties, and, though various schemes of internal improvements which contemplate immense expenditures by the General Government will be presented, they have no chance of success. Perhaps the most important subject of legislation is that which concerns the condition of the South. On this subject there is little more prospect of legislation than on any other. It is asserted by the Arkansas and Louisiana people who are here, that the Message will treat of the condition of affairs in those two States, and in the case of Arkansas, particularly, will ask the immediate attention of Congress. The President cannot be accused of declining or shifting responsibility when he relegates these questions to Congress, for if the Federal Government is to interfere in either Arkansas or Louisiana, Congress is the proper branch of the Government to decide the method and purpose of the interference. There is very little probability, however, that any speedy action can be had in either House of Congress, and certainly no agreement between the two Houses is to be looked for before the holidays, if even during the session. On the subject of non-interference there is more harmony in the expressions of leading Congressmen than upon almost any other political or legislative topic. "I have long been of the opinion," said one of the leading Republicans to me yesterday, "that we must sooner or later come to the policy of leaving the Southern States to work out for themselves their own political future. The condition of affairs in Louisiana and Arkansas is truly deplorable, and I see no way which promises improvement except through the people of those States." Said another member of the House, who is recognized as one of its most prominent leaders. "I see no ground, either in law or reason for the recognition of the Smith Government. The method of changing fundamental law is of far less importance than the concurrence in the change of a majority of the people. So that the change of Constitution in Arkansas accord with the will of the great majority of that people, it is my impression that the courts will take very little cognizance of the irregular means by which the change was effected. But at any rate the subject is one for the State courts to deal with, and if the courts have been fraudulently set up to render a certain judgment, that is no reason for Congress to interfere." Another member reaches the same conclusion by the terse statement: "I think they will have to fight it out themselves." The Executive Department has already sufficient authority to interfere for the prevention of violence and bloodshed, and the gist of prevailing opinion, so far as it can be hastily ascertained, is that this is all the interference that good policy, or even good law, would dictate to the Federal Government. In Louisiana affairs there is less reason apparent for legislative interference than in Arkansas.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S CHANCES OF RE-ELECTION.

The statement comes from members of the House from Wisconsin that Senator Carpenter's chances of re-election are not so favorable as has been supposed. The contest, it is said, was waged rather against Alexander Mitchell as Senator, than in favor of Carpenter, and that many Republican Representatives were sent to the State Legislature who were opposed to Mr. Carpenter's re-election. The contest now seems to be between Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Washburn, and while Mr. Carpenter's friends are sanguine of a large majority for him, persons on the other side express no less confidence in the chances of Mr. Washburn. It is thought possible that the strength of the two candidates may prove to be so evenly balanced that some compromise selection will ultimately be made.

THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

Friends of Mr. McArthur, of Philadelphia, to whom the position of Supervising Architect has been offered, were in the city yesterday endeavoring to make arrangements for the continuance of certain work which he has in hand, so that he would be enabled to accept the appointment. Mr. McArthur at present receives as Superintendent of the United States buildings there a salary of nearly four thousand dollars a year. He is also architect of the city municipal buildings, for the work upon which he is paid by the City of Philadelphia six thousand dollars a year. He is Superintendent of the construction of the Centennial buildings, for which he is paid by the State of Pennsylvania. He has also much work for private citizens, which he is carrying forward. As the Supervising Architect receives a salary of only $4,000 a year, it will be seen that Mr. McArthur must make a very great sacrifice to give up all his other work for this position. His friends desire that he may be permitted to go on with the municipal buildings, which are now so far advanced as to require comparatively little attention. The hardest part of the work for which he is now receiving pay on those buildings has been done, which would make the sacrifice the greater. It is understood that if the department is willing to let him go on and complete these buildings he will accept the position of Supervising Architect. There is a law against an officer receiving two salaries from the Government, but it would be legal for him to receive pay for this work from the City of Philadelphia, and also receive a salary from the Government, and if it would not interfere with his usefulness to the department, there seems to be no reason why permission should not be given him as desired. It is certain that the salary of $4,000 per year is little inducement to architects of first-class ability and standing in their profession.

THE REPORT OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSION READY.

The report of the District Commission is prepared, and will be submitted to Congress to-morrow. It is quite voluminous, and is accompanied by a large number of collateral documents, including among other things the report of the Board of Auditors, which is expected to reveal any dishonest practices of the Board of Public Works which existed in reference to the management of accounts. According to the reports of the commission, and the figures which they give, supported by the statements of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the Board of Audit, composed of the first and second Controllers of the Treasury Department, the actual debt of the district at this time does not exceed $14,000,000. This is a remarkably favorable exhibit, and makes the amount much lower than has been generally supposed.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

The subject of the transportation of imported goods in bond from New-York to the Western ports will soon come before Congress. In two or three respects the present system has worked badly. In the first place, the undervaluation of goods by the officers in the West has had a damaging effect upon trade in some classes of goods in New-York and elsewhere. It has also been found out by an examination of the system in operarion that chances for extensive frauds in the shipment of goods exist, and while it is not absolutely known that frauds have been committed, the general looseness in the system has been found to be such that changes must be speedily made as protection for the future. The Eastern Congressmen, and especially those representing mercantile and trading constituencies, will speedily move in this matter.

A LOBBY TO GET GOVERNMENT AID FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC ROAD.

A powerful combination exists in the lobby, according to report, in the union of the interests of the Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, and the cotton tax refund. There are many elements for combination among these enterprises. The cotton-tax people are all desirous of having the Southern Pacific Railroad completed, because they think it would aid the rapid development of a portion of the South, particularly the State of Texas. The railroad, for the sake of securing the guaranty of its bonds, will assist the refund of the cotton tax. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is more anxious to secure a subsidy of land in the Indian Territory than to secure an extension of its line beyond the Indian country. To secure this the company is willing to unite with the Southern Pacific at Santa Fé for one line west from that point to the Pacific coast. The Northern Pacific has nothing to concede, and no interests in common with other parties, but will simply exchange its influence in Congress, placing its legislative capital in the common fund. There has not been for many years really so much chance for the success of these schemes as this Winter, and the fight against them must be constant and unsparing, or they threaten to prevail.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

There is a rumor afloat to the effect that the Senate caucus, when it comes to make up the committees for the session, will attempt to change the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is held by Senator Cameron, and also the chairmanship of the Committee on Labor and Education, to which Mr. Flanagan, of Texas, was last year appointed. The effort to remove Mr. Cameron from the Foreign Relations Committee for the remainder of this Congress, which is only three months, would hardly have much strength, and no change is really to be expected unless by his voluntary retirement.

PROBABLE WORK OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

It is not expected that any business will be transacted in Congress to-morrow beyond the introduction of bills and resolutions, and the reference of various reports and documents to the several committees. The President's Message will be received very early, as there is no delay for organization beyond ascertaining that a quorum is present, and sending a committee to the White House to make that announcement.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

THREATENED OPPOSITION TO HIS CONFIRMATION—THE STRAW-BID LOBBY MUSTERING FORCES AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Opposition is threatened to the confirmation of Mr. Jewell as Postmaster General. While this opposition is not likely to be very formidable in extent, and is sure to accomplish nothing, its character is typical, and deserves notice. Just who and how many Senators are connected with it is uncertain, but rumor assigns to it the names of Flanagan, Spencer, West, and Patterson, though no reason is assigned for placing Mr. West on the list. It is claimed that fifteen or twenty Senators will vote against Mr. Jewell, and some of those working against him are pretending that he will be defeated. The opposition of Mr. Flanagan has a plain cause. He is greatly disturbed at the manner of the suspensions in Texas, and the character of the report upon which they were made, and he blames Postmaster General Jewell for these suspensions. He charges that the President was imposed upon in ordering the suspensions, and he says he relies upon the President's sense of justice to correct the action. He gives the following version of the affairs in Texas: In September, when the President was in the West, Postmaster General Jewell and Secretary Bristow each appointed an agent to visit Texas and investigate charges made against Federal officials by certain parties from that State. These agents were given plenary powers, and upon reaching Texas, suspended, on various charges, three Collectors of Customs, three Internal Revenue Collectors, two Postmasters, and one United States Marshal. In the case of the Marshal, it is claimed the action of the agents of the Treasury and Post Office was an unwarranted interference with another department, and one which, if permitted to stand, will become a pernicious precedent. Senator Flanagan says he will prove that these agents acted from *ex parte* evidence, some of which was discreditable; that they did not see the respectable people of Texas, but associated almost exclusively with people of no moral or social standing, and those who are pronounced enemies of the President and the Republican Party. He charges that all the new officers are men who gave active support to Greeley in the Presidential campaign. What has particularly incensed Flanagan in this matter is the fact that the agents in their report charge that he made the Federal offices of Texas a matter of barter, and actually received sums of money in consideration of the appointment of certain officers. This charge he emphatically pronounces false, and says he will ask the Senate to order an investigation. He says he has no feeling against the President in the matter, as the character of the report made by the agents rendered his action unavoidable. Senator Flanagan is second on the Post Office Committee, to whom the nomination of Mr. Jewell will be referred by the Senate, and will therefore have an opportunity to work against the nomination in committee. Probably the opposition to Mr. Jewell will be no more than a manifestation of the dissatisfaction with the changes of Federal officers in the South, and against the confimation of them the forces will be concentrated. The reports of investigations throughout the South, of a similar character to those in Texas, will account for the sympathy that Mr. Flanagan receives from Representatives of other Southern States, and they have such connections North that two or three Senators who are not carpetbaggers will join their opposition. Then, there are the straw bidders, the claim agents, and the contractors, who have been disappointed, who will use all their influence against Mr. Jewell, whose notions of reform are not to their liking. In short, the opposition will arise almost exclusively from the class that believe the success of a party lies in making support profitable, and who are dissatisfied with the management of any department where money-making is not made easy. The same elements have conspired, to some extent, against Mr. Conant for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, but with no more chance of success in his case than against Mr. Jewell.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending Dec. 5, 1874.

New-England.—Office established.—Forest Station, Washington County, Me., Moses A. Colburn, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—Albert M. Hammond, Paris, Oxford County, Me.; Thomas Skofield, West Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, Me.; John O. Hardy, Wilmot Flat, Merrimack County, N. H.; Justus W. Baldwin, Pittsburg, Coos County, N. H.; Charles Cook, Lemington, Essex County, Vt.; David H. Sherman, Monroe, Franklin County, Mass.

New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Harlow Lawrence, Gansevoort, Saratoga County; David G. Kelly, Halcottsville, Delaware County; Lewis W. Tway, Kelly's Corners, Delaware County; Walter Burr, Jeffersonville, Sullivan County; William D. Stevenson, North Argyle, Washington County; Albert Abeel, Ohio, Herkimer County; Morris D. Brown, Pharsalia, Chenango County; William D. Morse, White's Store, Chenango County.

New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—George V. De Mott, Clifton, Passaic County; John Tubnean, Dividing Creek, Cumberland County; Augustus A. Boyle, Finderne, Somerset County. Name Changed—Wiretown, Ocean County, to Waretown.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters appointed: John Adams, Adams, Armstrong County; John Marks, Brickerville, Lancaster County; Thomas E. Lippincott, Buck Mountain, Carbon County; Martin V. Sorber, Bucktown, Somerset County; J. Melville Winger, Clay Lick, Franklin County; James Martin, Coolville, Susquehanna County; John Orr, Eldred, Wayne County; Thomas Coyle, Eleven Mile, Potter County; Thomas Shellinberger, Evendale, Juniata County; John H. Fox, Gilbertville, Montgomery County; Oscar E. Chapman, Hamlin Station, Washington County; William H. Tritte, Harrisonville, Fulton County; John W. Gable, Hellam, York County; John E. Murray, Lemont, Centre County; James M. Reed, Lockport Station, Westmoreland County; W. H. Lingenfelter, Morrisdale Mines, Clearfield County; Thomas B. Weyant, Mowry's Mills, Bedford County; Mis. P. A. Smith, Plumer, Venango County; Lebbeus T. Seward, Shickshinny, Luzerne County; James H. Hendrix, Shrewsbury, York County; Mrs. Barbara Bruckhart, Silver Spring, Lancaster County; Philip C. Swab, Williamstown, Dauphin County. Discontinued—Frampton, Clarion County; Kahles, Clarion County; Norrisville, Crawford County. Names changed—Delpsburg, Northampton County, to East Bangor; Oak Valley, York County, to Felton.

Maryland.—Established: Burnt Mills, Montgomery County, Robert Grimes, Postmaster. Name changed: Wheaton, Montgomery County, to Leesborough. Postmasters appointed: Lingan Boteler, Berrys, Frederick County; Robert C. Lester, Bethesda, Montgomery County; Thomas W. League, Fork Meeting House, Baltimore County; W. E. B. Faithful, Price's Station, Queen Anne County; John W. Hoover, Wolfsville, Frederick County.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—This morning, on the corner of Court and Sudbury streets, a man named Edward Neenan was terribly beaten by some unknown person. Neenan was removed to the City Hospital, where he died this evening. A man, whose name the police will not give, was arrested on suspicion of being the assailant.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

SUBSTANCE OF WHAT IT WILL PROBABLY RECOMMEND.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS—A HINT AT FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN CUBA—FINANCIAL—SPECIE PAYMENTS AND FREE BANKING—ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President's Message is not yet quite complete, owing to a delay in receiving the report of the District of Columbia Commissioners, a reference to which will be added to the Message to-morrow morning. Copies of the Message are being made to-day for Congress and the representatives of the press associations. Although the President has shown the Message to no person other than the members of the Cabinet and the copyists, there is the best reason for believing it will contain substantially the following points, founded on expressions of the President to intimate friends since the Message was submitted to, and cordially indorsed by, the Cabinet on Friday last.

The President says that although he did not commence the preparation of his Message until a week ago yesterday, some of the newspapers previously prognosticated its contents, although he had consulted nobody as to what it should contain.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS—VENEZUELA.

There is no doubt the Message will state that our relations with all foreign Powers are friendly and without disturbance, though there is an unsettled question with Venezuela, which has not yet paid the awards of the Joint Commission under the convention of 1866. Congress, it will be recollected, strongly expressed its sense on this subject in February, 1873. The President, in his Message of last December, said there was reason to believe the hesitancy of that Republic in recognizing the claims, sprang in part at least from real difficulty in discharging them in connection with its obligations to other Governments, and therefore the expediency of further forbearance on the part of our Government was believed to be worthy of the consideration of Congress.

SPAIN.

In addition to Venezuela, we have unsettled questions with Spain, growing out of the affair of the Virginius and other grievous transactions on the part of the Spanish authorities in connection with events in Cuba. The magnitude of the offenses has not been reduced since the President's previous Message a year ago. As this unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba cannot long continue, it may become necessary for other nations, with our own, to interfere to terminate the insurrection which has so long prevailed, the Spanish Government having unsuccessfully attempted to suppress it. Meantime the commerce of all countries, and especially that of the United States, suffers, the flags of the United States and England having been insulted. The President, in conversation, although he does not state the fact in his Message, says the United States purchase about eighty per cent. of Cuban exports, and therefore the duties paid by American citizens contribute to this extent in helping Spain to continue the war against the insurgents. The President had hoped that by the meeting of Congress to-morrow, the present negotiations with Spain would have been ended, but in this he has been disappointed. He therefore says in his Message little or nothing about indemnity pending the negotiations, but at a future time will present the subject to the special consideration of Congress.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The position of the President on the financial question is positive, as follows: Notwithstanding the former speculations of those who spoke without authority, he desires, and will recommend, the resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable day, but he does not believe this can be reached as soon as the 1st of January, 1876. He does not name any day, leaving Congress to devise the means to secure this desired end, it being the duty of Congress to do so. The legal-tender clause of the Currency Act should be repealed, to take effect, as to contracts made, after the day to be fixed by law for its repeal. Power should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain gold, from and after the date fixed for the resumption of specie payments, by the issuance of bonds. In addition to this the revenues of the Government should be in excess of the expenditures. To support resumption greater economy should be practiced in all departments of the Government, and if necessary, the Customs and Internal Revenue laws changed, in order to secure a larger amount of revenue. With the return of specie payments banking should be free. The billholders should continue to be protected, as at present, under the Banking law. There should be no limitation to the volume of currency, as the community itself should determine what amount is required for business transactions, instead of leaving the Executive, Secretary of the Treasury, and Congress to fix the limit. It would be the duty of Congress, however, to make regulations regarding free banks of issue, and to state the conditions on which they can be organized and transact business, the legislation to be in accordance with the new order of things, or in other words the resumption of specie payments. There should be no monopoly by fixing the amount of issue. The President will recommend that Congress do not interfere with the present Currency act, passed during last session, unless to amend it so as to conform with a plan for the resumption of specie payments.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The President will make no recommendation on the subject of internal improvements by the General Government, but will merely refer to the fact that Congress has already appointed a Committee on Transportation Routes to the seaboard, which has already made its report, and will give further information from more recent investigations.

ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA.

The President devotes much space to affairs in Arkansas, giving reasons why he declined to interfere in the recent difficulties in that State, and he adverts to the facts narrated in his special message to Congress, in February, 1873, relative to Louisiana, in which he said he had no specific recommendation to make on the subject. But, if there were any practical way of removing these difficulties by legislation, then he earnestly requested that the question might be taken up at that session of Congress. He was extremely anxious to avoid any pretence of undue interference in State affairs, and, if Congress differed from him as to what ought to be done, he requested its immediate decision to that effect. Otherwise, he should feel obliged, as far as he could by the exercise of legitimate authority, to put an end to the unhappy controversy which disturbed the peace and prostrated the business of Louisiana by the recognition and support of that Government which was recognized and upheld by the courts of the State. It seemed advisable he should state which course he should feel bound to pursue in reference to the matter. In the event of no action being taken by Congress at that time, but subject to any satisfactory arrangements that might be made by the parties to the controversy, and which, of all things, was the most desirable, it would be his duty, so far as it might be necessary for him to act, to adhere to the Government heretofore recognized by him. The President again submits this question to Congress, and will continue to act as he has heretofore acted relative to the affairs of Louisiana, unless otherwise controlled by Congress.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

The President reiterates his confidence in the Indian peace policy. If adhered to, he says it will produce additional beneficial results, and ultimately free the frontier of Indian depredations. He alludes to the civil service reform, saying it has been as closely adhered to as the opposition manifested against it permitted. Its results have been beneficial, having elevated the capacity and tone of appointments in the several departments of the Government, but it would be impossible to continue the reform without the direct support of Congress, sanctioned by the people.

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

The President alludes to the reports of the heads of the several departments, which accompany the message, and calls attention to their respective recommendations.

CLAIMS OF ALIENS.

He again recommends the passage of a law establishing a court for the adjudication of claims of aliens against the Government, a bill for this purpose having been introduced by Judge Lawrence at the previous session of Congress.

The President does not allude to Utah affairs, the subject being left open for further consideration.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

He calls attention to the fact that Chinese immigrants continue to be brought to this country under the condition of slaves according to contract, and also women, whose character is such as to demoralize the communities in which they are located. He invites legislation on this subject, saying it will be his pleasure as well as duty to enforce any law on the subject.

VACANT JUDGESHIPS.

The President, in further conversation, said he had three vacant District Judgeships to fill, namely, in Alabama, Arkansas, and Louisiana. It was probable he might be successful in selecting a suitable appointee for Alabama from that State, but as to the other States there was more difficulty, and he might, therefore, be forced to appoint persons not now resident in them. As to Arkansas, those best fitted for the place were either in favor of the Garland Government or desired its total overthrow.

THE KING OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

An officer of the army or navy, he said, would be appointed to look after the comfort of the King of the Hawaiian Islands and suite during their sojourn in Washington. They will be located at a hotel, the Government paying the expenses. The President will entertain the King at a state dinner in addition to the courtesies to be extended to him by the Secretary of State. This will be the first visit of a King to Washington.

THE OIL-PIPE DIFFICULTY.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED ARMED MEN AT POWERS' RUN TO PREVENT THE RELAYING OF THE TORN-UP PIPE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 6.—A special dispatch from Huntington, Penn., dated last evening, gives the following particulars regarding the attempt of the Columbia Conduit Company to lay an oil-pipe beneath the track of the West Pennsylvania Branch Road at Powers' Run: Since the pipe was torn up on Friday a force of 100 men, under Col. Creighton, have been encamped on the spot to prevent an attempt to relay the pipe. On Saturday evening, in obedience to instructions, nearly 500 machinists, laborers, and car-builders assembled at the depot in Altoona, and started in a special train to reinforce their friends at Powers' Run. The party are armed, some of them having military equipments obtained in Hollidaysburg. The Oil-pipe Company is reported to be backed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who own the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, and claims power to lay pipes from the oil regions into Allegheny County under a speculative charter which was smuggled through the Legislature several years ago. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not permit their tracks to be crossed or interfered with until the validity and powers of this charter have been defined by the courts. It is surmised that the reinforcements sent were intended to meet an expected attack of the oil men on Sunday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, with higher temperatures, southerly winds, and rain in the districts on the Atlantic coast. Rain prevailed during the day in the Gulf States, followed by lower temperature, northerly winds, and rising barometer. Generally cloudy weather prevails in the lake region, with westerly winds and higher temperature east of Lake Michigan; and north-westerly winds and lower temperature near Lake Superior. Generally clear weather and lower temperature prevail in the North-west. Northerly gales continue in the Western Gulf States.

The rivers have fallen at Leavenworth and Nashville, and risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States rain will prevail, followed by partly cloudy and cooler weather, rising barometer, and south-west or north-west winds.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, clearing and cooler weather, with north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, rain during the day, with variable winds, falling barometer and no decided change in temperature.

For the lake region, colder and partly cloudy weather, south-west or north-west winds, slowly rising barometer, light snow near Lake Huron, and rain near Lake Ontario.

For the North-west, generally clear and colder weather, with northerly winds and rising barometer.

For the canal regions of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the temperature will remain above freezing during Monday.

Cautionary signals continue at New-Orleans.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	31°	34°	3:30 P. M.	36°	43°
6 A. M.	30°	35°	6 P. M.	33°	42°
9 A. M.	30°	37°	9 P. M.	32°	41°
12 M.	34°	42°	12 P. M.	31°	38°

Average temperature yesterday.......................39°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................32⅛°

INQUEST IN A NEBRASKA MURDER CASE.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—The Coroner's inquest to-day on the body of Tom Keeler, who was shot by Dan Parmalee, at Elkhorn, yesterday, elicited the fact that when the parties met they had some words, and, jumping out of their wagons, commenced shooting. Parmalee fired five shots, and hit Keeler every time. After the second shot Keeler was heard begging for mercy. Parmalee is an old and highly-respected citizen, but Keeler was a dissolute character. Parmalee was released on $8,000 bail, and his trial was fixed for Tuesday next.

MONEY INSTITUTIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

STATEMENT TO THE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY BY THE CONTROLLER OF THE STATE, EXCLUSIVE OF NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In answer to a circular letter of the Controller of the Currency, dated Oct. 26, 1874, requesting statistics of all State banks, saving fund banks or institutions, trust and loan companies, the following letter was received from Controller Green, of California, too late to be incorporated in the annual report of Controller Knox:

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 21, 1874.

Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, Washington:

DEAR SIR: Your communication bearing date of Oct. 26, 1874, addressed to his Excellency Gov. Booth, has been handed me with a request that I forward all the information obtainable.

Banking companies in this State are organized under general incorporation laws, and are not required to make reports of any kind to this or any other office.

The savings and loan societies throughout the State have found it necessary to publish statements of their condition, to retain the confidence of the public in their solvency.

The semi-annual statements of twenty savings and loan societies, for six months ending June 30, 1874, show the number of depositors to be 77,517.

Amount of deposits	$62,737,875
Loans and investments	63,080,297
Gross earnings	3,125,298
Gross expenses	271,436
Reserve fund, (including capital)	4,340,643
Cash on hand	3,760,040
Amount of dividends	2,638,223

I have had occasion to make an estimate of the capital stock and deposits employed in commercial banks and private banking-houses throughout the State, and have found it impossible to arrive at anything but an approximate estimate. The commercial journals usually estimate the capital stock of banks in San Francisco at $20,000,000; deposits with banks in San Francisco at $20,000,000; and capital stock and deposits of banks in the interior at $5,000,000. In making these estimates they give the capital stock and deposits of the Bank of California at $14,000,000, (the capital stock being $5,000,000,) and credit the other $15,600,000 of capital stock with only $11,000,000 of deposits.

I think the following figures are under, rather than above, the true amount:

Capital stock and deposits in commercial banks of San Francisco	$43,000,000
Capital stock and deposits in commercial banks in the interior	5,000,000
Deposits with savings and loan societies	62,737,875
Reserve and capital with savings and loan societies	4,340,643
Total	$115,078,518

This estimate is exclusive of national banks.

Respectfully, JAMES J. GREEN, Controller of the State.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

NO ATTEMPT TO ENFORCE THE LATEST POLICE ORDER—THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, AND CONCERT SALOONS IN FULL BLAST LAST EVENING.

It has been thought that Superintendent Walling's order to the several Police Captains to prevent violations of the Sunday Amusement laws was first given officially on Saturday. This is a mistake. Several weeks ago, before the petition to suppress the objectionable "sacred concerts" was transmitted to the Police Department, the Superintendent told each Captain that violators of the Sunday law should be arrested, and repetitions of the offense checked. Therefore the proprietors of the concert halls and similar places were warned to observe the statute and keep the stages in their establishments closed on every succeeding Sabbath. These admonitions were respected by most of the proprietors, and only those having injunctions restraining police interference continued their performances. These lucky ones were Messrs. Freligh, Neuendorf, and Max Strakosch, and their houses were the Bowery Theatre, the Stadt, Germania, Terrace Garden, and the Grand Opera-house. All the rest, such as the Pacific, National, Columbia, Atlantic, Concordia, and other gardens were careful not to infringe upon the statute, which was passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to preserve the public peace on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday." It provides that it shall not be lawful to *exhibit*, on the first day of the week, Sunday, "to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert-room, or any other room or place within this City, and County of New-York. Any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus, or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, acrobats, or rope-dancing." The penalty for violation of this law shall be that for misdemeanor, with an additional one—a fine of $500—to be paid to the Society for the Reform of Juvenile Delinquents. Since Superintendent Walling's first order most of the places have refrained from giving "exhibitions" illegally; the holders of injunctions alone acted with impunity. On Saturday the order was officially promulgated again, and the result was not any more marked than before. Some of the Sunday amusement people, however, seemed to have made up their minds to brave the law and the Police, so there were "sacred concerts" in the "National" and "Paul Falk's Tivoli Gardens." There was music, too, in some of the others; but the proprietors, believing that the statute did not forbid instrumental music, furnished their patrons with plenty of it. It is true, also, that many, it not all, of the Police Captains, deem musical performances as outside of the prohibition, and did not stop any of "the concerts." At 11 o'clock P. M. most of the places named were in full blast. Of course, the Bowery Theatre and Stadt were well attended. Very many of the lager-beer gardens were open last evening, but several were closed. The proprietors feared arrest, and they also knew that they would have a slim attendance, the people being fearful of a police raid. None had been made up to midnight. The proprietor of the Tivoli claimed to have an injunction against the police.

MURDER OF A MINER AT SCRANTON.

SCRANTON, Dec. 6.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Thomas Williams, a miner, was found in a dying condition at the bottom of a close ravine upward of 100 feet deep in the outskirts of Scranton. There was a terrible gash across the crown of his head, one of his legs was broken, and his body was literally covered with wounds. He was able to talk when found, and said that he had been kicked along the road like a foot-ball, and then flung over the precipice. He was carried home, and after lingering in great agony until 6 o'clock he died. He did not give the names of his murderers. Just above the embankment there were traces of a fierce struggle, and great clots of blood were scattered along the road. An inquest was held before Alderman Jones this afternoon, and John and James Baston have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder. Several stains of blood were found on the pantaloons worn by John Baston. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, when it is expected a shocking phase of social life will be revealed. The murder has caused a profound sensation here, this being the second Sunday morning murder committed within the past three weeks in this city.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Dec. 6.—Thomas Walsh, of Philadelphia, a furniture dealer, to-day fired two shots at his wife, both of which took effect in her breast. He then shot himself below the heart. They were boarding at the American House, which is owned by Mrs. Walsh. Both persons still survive, but they are in a dangerous condition. The tragedy is attributed to domestic troubles.

AN UNDISCIPLINED POLICEMAN.

Officer Francis Woods, of the Twelfth Precinct, of Brooklyn, was taken to the Third Precinct Station-house, on Saturday evening, for causing a disturbance in Fourth avenue while the funeral procession of the late Mayor Havemeyer was passing through the avenue to Green-Wood. It was supposed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time. When requested by one of the sergeants to conduct himself in a proper manner, he refused to obey orders. The officers then undertook to remove him from the avenue, but it is stated that he drew his revolver and threatened to fire upon any man who attempted to put hands upon him. Yesterday morning he was discharged from custody, none of the officers appearing to make a complaint against him.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

ALPHONSISTS MAKING UNSUCCESSFUL OVERTURES TO SERRANO.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Intelligence has been received here that the supporters of Prince Alphonso, son of Ex-Queen Isabella, have made overtures to Marshal Serrano, but without success. They, however, continue to be active and hopeful. A very liberal manifesto has been drawn up and circulated among the members of the royal family, to secure their support before its publication, which is expected at an early day.

SERRANO'S DEPARTURE NORTH POSTPONED.

MARID, Dec. 6.—Marshal Serrano's departure for the North has been postponed until next week.

A DIVERSION FOR THE RELIEF OF PAMPELUNA.

SANTANDER, Dec. 6.—The Republican Gen. Salamanca, at Bilbao, is making a diversion upon Orduna, while Gen. Loma is operating simultaneously in Guipuzcoa. The object of these movements is to weaken the lines of the Carlist Gen. Mendiri, in Navarre, which now prevent the revictualing of Pampeluna. Opposed to Salamanca is the Carlist Gen. Mogrovijo, and Gen. Egans conducts the defensive against the Republican Gen. Loma. Five thousand men under the latter have landed at San Sebastian.

FRANCE.

SECOND BALLOTINGS IN THE UNDECIDED PARIS DISTRICTS—MEETING OF THE LEFT—DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY NOT TO BE PROPOSED.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The second ballotings for Municipal Councilors in those districts of Paris which failed of any election last Sunday, were held to-day, and resulted in the return of three moderate Republicans and two Radicals.

A meeting of the members of the Left was held to-day, at which the expediency of immediately proposing the dissolution of the Assembly was discussed. The views of M. Jules Favre, however, were adopted as the sense of the meeting. They were to the effect that it would be best to permit the discussion of the Constitutional bills first, and await the result, which was sure to be their defeat. Then all the fractions of the Left should unite in a vote in favor of dissolution.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK MAKES A REVELATION—INFLUENCES THAT FORCED NAPOLEON INTO THE WAR.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Prince Bismarck, in the course of his reply to Herr Windhorst in the Reichstag said: "I am in possession of conclusive evidence that the Œcumenical Council was cut short on account of the Franco-German war. The council's votes would have been very different had the French been victorious. I know from the very best sources that Napoleon was dragged into the war very much against his will by Jesuitical influences. He strove hard to resist these influences. At the eleventh hour he determined on peace, and kept his resolution half an hour. Ultimately he was overpowered by persons representing the Vatican."

THE BANK QUESTION—THE BANK OF PRUSSIA TO BE CEDED TO THE EMPIRE.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Federal Council has accepted the principle of an Imperial Bank and agreed to the conditions submitted by the Government for the cession of the Bank of Prussia to the Empire. In order to put the proposals in a suitable form for legislative consideration, the subject has been referred to a committee, and it is expected final action will be reached next month.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STRIKE OF SHIP JOINERS AND CARPENTERS ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The ship-joiners and carpenters on the Clyde have resolved not to submit to a proposed reduction of wages, and those employed by Elder, Wingate, Henderson & Simons have struck work.

ITALY.

AN OVERFLOW OF THE TIBER APPREHENDED.

ROME, Dec. 6.—The waters of the Tiber are rising, and an overflow is feared.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

William H. Hudson, formerly City Marshal of Providence, R. I., died of heart disease in a horse-car on Saturday evening.

For the second time within three weeks, Yale badly defeated Columbia College at foot-ball on Saturday, in New-Haven, winning six goals out of seven.

Hon. B. F. Dunkin, Ex-Chief Justice of South Carolina, and the oldest lawyer in the State, died yesterday, in Charleston. He was a native of Massachusetts.

A canal belonging to the Dwight Cotton Manufacturing Company at Chicopee, Mass., broke away on Saturday night, and carried off part of a house owned by the corporation. The loss is about $5,000.

Rev. Dr. David Benedict, the author of some works on Baptist history, died at Pawtucket, R.I., on Saturday afternoon, in his ninety-sixth year. He was the oldest member of the corporation of the Brown University. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Lowell, Mass., boiler works were nearly destroyed by fire last evening. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The buildings connected were not costly, but much valuable machinery was destroyed. The loss is $10,000, and is well insured.

The engine-house of the New-Bedford Railroad, at New-Bedford, Mass., was partially destroyed and four locomotives damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is $4,000; insured.

The barn of E. W. Upton at Salem, Mass., was burned yesterday; loss over $3,000.

KILLED IN MISTAKE FOR A DEER.

ALTOONA, Penn., Dec. 6.—Yesterday morning a man named Joseph F. Brown while hunting on the summit of Brush mountain, four miles from this city, mistook another hunter, named John Thompson, for a deer, and, at a distance of 100 yards, fired at him. The ball entered the occiput and came out at the right eye, killing him instantly. Brown surrendered himself, and was exonerated from all blame by the Coroner's jury.

THE LIVINGSTON MURDER.

After the verdict of the Coroner's jury, implicating Philip Reilly and James Hunt, and exonerating Richard Gilligan, in the murder of William Livingston, in Jersey City, on Sunday last, had been rendered yesterday morning, Coroner Lynch made out a discharge for Gilligan, and handed it to Capt. McHorney, of the First Precinct Police force. He refused, however, to release Gilligan, stating that he had been committed by Justice Keese, and his warrant alone would discharge him. Gilligan is still in the cells with the rest. He will be charged with murder before Police Justice Keese this morning, and it is likely that he will be committed to jail, to await trial, together with Hunt.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

MR. PRESIDENT: By the operation of the fifth section of the act of June 20, 1874, all unexpended balances of appropriations which had remained on the books of the Treasury for two fiscal years previous to the 1st of July last, excepting such amounts as were required to meet unfulfilled contracts at the time of the passage of said act, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury. This necessitated estimates by this department for various objects, the appropriations for which have always been available at any time. In the item for payment of arrears of pay due to officers and men of volunteers, the sum of $515,852 77 is required. Also, for payment of arrears of bounty due the same, $364,147 23. These, together with other items of a like nature, for which estimates have not been heretofore required, are now included in the aggregate estimates of the department. The department is justly entitled to credit for the large sums of previous appropriations which will be turned into the Treasury as the result of the act aforesaid.

The actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1873, including river and harbor improvements were	$46,325,308 21
The same for the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874	42,326,314 71
Showing a reduction of	$3,998,993 50
The estimates for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were	$34,410,722 89
Those submitted for the ensuing fiscal year are	32,488,969 50
Showing a reduction of	$1,921,753 39
The estimates of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and public buildings and grounds, and Washington aqueduct, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were	$20,459,396 00
His estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are as follows, viz:	
Fortifications and other works of defense	$2,108,700 00
Geographical and military surveys	399,000 00
Improvement of rivers and harbors	13,285,509 00
Public buildings and grounds and Washington aqueduct	678,410 50
	16,471,619 50
Showing a reduction of	$3,987,785 50
The total estimates of the War Department, for all purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, were	$60,180,923 89
The same for the ensuing fiscal year are	53,144,499 00
Showing a reduction in favor of those for the ensuing year of	$7,036,424 89
The estimates for the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, are	$32,488,960 50
The appropriations for the current fiscal year were	28,582,392 00
Excess of next year's estimates over this year's appropriations	$3,906,577 50

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY—FALSE ECONOMY.

In the act making appropriations for the support of the Army, approved June 16, 1874, $105,000 was allowed for recruiting purposes, and it was provided that "no money appropriated by this act shall be paid for the Army beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts." This prohibition fell in an unfortunate time and manner. The demands for the service of United States troops have been increased, and have been imperative for Indian and other purposes, since the adjournment of Congress, and serious consequences might easily have attended the manifest want of any considerable reliable force. There was no margin for emergencies, such as have arisen in connection with Indian affairs and the troubles in the South. I was opposed to the reduction at the time it was made, and have since had no reason to change the opinion then formed. The reduced appropriations for Army purposes have been too heavily taxed by the necessity of movement of troops; for, when obliged to be scattered at points on sudden emergencies, they have been moved from other points where their presence was needed, and had to be returned at the earliest possible moment. The reduction proposed and insisted on by Congress would, when it was accomplished, save alone the pay, subsistence, and transportation of nine thousand men; but this amount cannot all be considered as having been saved, for when troops were needed at points where the force was found, in consequence of the reduction, to be too small for real service, other troops from other points were required to be transported at an expense almost large enough to equal in amount the saving from the sources named. Besides, the number of posts was not reduced; the necessities of the service required that they should be garrisoned, and, although they were occupied by companies small in number, the expense incident to the retention and operation of the posts existed to almost as great an extent as it would have done had the number on duty been larger. In my judgment, if a reduction of the army is to be made, it can only be made by reducing the number of officers and men; in other words, by reducing the number of regiments. How that can be done in the present interests of the service, with the condition of affairs which requires the retention of the posts now in existence, and, indeed, the establishment of others, is a problem which must be determined if the reduction is insisted on. Reflection as to the amount necessary to be appropriated for the ensuing fiscal year satisfies me that the appropriation for clothing, pay, and subsistence should be made for the Army based on a force of 30,000 men. This would most certainly prevent any deficiency, and should appropriations to that extent be made, whatever surplus might remain on hand would be, under existing laws, turned into the Treasury.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

By the strictest economy, amounting almost to privation, and the cutting off of some of the allowances to which the troops were entitled by law and regulation, the expenditures by the Quartermaster's Department have been kept within the appropriations. There are about 5,000 buildings under charge of the Quartermaster's Department to be kept in repair, to be renewed as they decay, or to be replaced by others in new positions when abandoned in the course of military movements. As long as the army is in many localities badly sheltered, living in huts and adobe buildings sadly in need of repair, the roofs leaking, and the walls open to the inclemencies of weather, I must repeat what I have so often insisted upon in relation to "buildings and quarters," out of which building material is purchased, and the appropriation for "incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department," from which the expenses of the hire of labor are paid, are, as for some years they have been, entirely inadequate to the necessities of the service and the health and comfort of our troops. I call attention to these items again, in the hope, when the proper committee of Congress takes up the consideration of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, that the amount estimated for the next fiscal year for this purpose may be appropriated in full.

THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES, &C.

Under the act appropriating a million of dollars for placing head-stones at the graves of soldiers interred in the national military cemeteries contracts have been made for the whole work, which are within the sum appropriated, and the same is now in progress. There are seventy-six cemeteries designated as national, in which are interred 139,969 unknown and 162,079 known soldiers. Sixty-eight Superintendents are on duty. The cemetery established at the City of Mexico during the Mexican war having been declared a national military cemetery by act of Congress, and committed to the care of this department, improvements have been made; its walls, walks, and drains have been put in good order, its lodge extended and improved, and an artesian well has been sunk to supply it with water for irrigation necessary in that climate. Reports of the graves of soldiers who died during the war and were buried in solitary places continue to come in, and their bodies are removed to the final resting-places provided by the country in the nearest national military cemetery. It is probable that the head-stones will be put up in all the national cemeteries during the coming year. I deem it very desirable that the permanent improvements at these cemeteries should also be completed as soon as practicable.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

I call the attention of Congress to the recommendations of the Paymaster General as to the increase of the force of his department. The reasons therefor are stated in full in his report. I feel it my duty to express the fear that the scheme of paying the troops by checks, which has been suggested, would not result advantageously.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the occurrence of a few cases of yellow fever at Forts Jefferson and Barrancas during the Summer of 1873, the army enjoyed unusual good health during the year.

During the Summer of 1873 yellow fever appeared as an epidemic at various cities in the Southern States, assuming at some points a most malignant type, and proving exceedingly fatal, as, for example, at Memphis, Tenn., and at Shreveport, La. That it did not prevail to a greater extent in the army must be regarded as being due to the hygienic precautions adopted, and especially to the prompt removal of the troops from those posts at which the disease was introduced from infected localities, or at which its introduction appeared to be imminent.

The data for the descriptive anatomical catalogue have been perfected. The publication of this work, recommended by the Secretary of War and by the House of Representatives, was not acted upon by the Senate. The materials are so arranged that the work can be speedily completed when authority to print is granted, and I would respectfully renew the recommendation made in my previous annual reports, that authority be given to publish 1,000 copies of the work.

Legislation is necessary to authorize the Congressional printer to publish an additional edition of 5,000 complete copies of the medical and surgical history of the war, and this I recommend.

In accordance with the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 8d, 1874, Assistant Surgeon Ely McClellan, United States Army, was detailed to inquire into and report upon the causes of epidemic cholera, and was instructed to visit the towns and localities in the United States at which cholera prevailed during the year 1773. His report is now in course of preparation.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Under the Chief of Engineers the works for the defense of the coast have been prosecuted with vigor and as rapidly as the appropriations in hand would permit, and in several of our important harbors some of the larger works are approaching completion. Generally, the works are modifications of existing defenses, constructed under the system of armament which those now need. The general armament of these works is ready for service, and the remainder is in course of preparation. Experiments have been made to prove the endurance of rifled cannon, and these results, together with the fact that they appear daily in almost every newspaper published in the United States.

The display of cautionary day and night signals upon the lakes, and at the great ports of the United States upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, has been made systematically on occasions of supposed especial danger at forty-two different stations, sea and lake ports, and cities. Of the total number of cautionary signals thus displayed seventy-five per cent have been afterward reported as justified. In no case has any great storm swept over the ports of the United States without pre-announcement.

By an arrangement with the Post Office Department, 6,286 printed "farmers' bulletins," on which appear the daily reports of the Signal Office, have been distributed and displayed in frames, daily, at as many different Post Offices in different cities, villages, and hamlets, in different States, for the use of the agricultural population of the country, and they have been so displayed, on an average, within ten hours from the time they have left the Signal Office in Washington.

The river reports, giving the average depth of water in the different great rivers of the interior, and notice of dangerous changes for the benefit of river commerce and the population in the vicinity, have been regularly made, telegraphed, bulletined in frames, and published by the press at the different river ports and cities, and in cases of great floods, special river reports have been issued.

By the great diffusion given the reports of this office through the press, the display of the different cone-bulletins and forms of report, the maps and regular publications, it is estimated that the statements based upon the information gathered upon the files of the office and issued for the public use reach daily at least one-third of all the households in the United States.

The publications of the office, the *Weekly Weather Chronicle* and the *Monthly Weather Review*, have been regularly issued during the year. A number of valuable charts have been prepared. A single atlas condenses into twelve charts results as to the average tracks of movements of areas of disturbance in the United States, derived from the studies of the 3,375 charts, charted at the Signal Office in the period from March, 1871, to April, 1874.

As in the preceding years, a very considerable number of observations have, at the request of the Department, been taken on vessels at sea, to complement the synchronous reports of the service, and forwarded. Their utility is evident in the study of storms approaching our coasts, or which endanger vessels sailing from our ports.

At the Congress of persons charged with meteorological duties, assembled at Vienna in 1873, a proposition to the effect that it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that at least one uniform observation of such character as to be suitable for the preparation of synoptic charts be taken and recorded daily and simultaneously throughout the world, was adopted.

Special correspondence had by the Signal Officer, by authority of the department, with scientists and chiefs of meteorological services representing the different countries, has resulted in arrangements by which a record of observations to be taken daily, simultaneously with the observations taken throughout the United States and the adjacent islands, is exchanged semi-monthly. These reports are to cover the territorial extent of Algiers, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia in Europe and Asia, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and Turkey. Requests for similar co-operation are proffered to other nations as rapidly as practicable. The results had from this special correspondence are of special importance, combining a co-operation thus already existending around the northern hemisphere, to aid in the solution of questions upon which the United States has entered, and preparing for an exchange of telegraphic reports. When this may be deemed advisable. There is thus left to the youngest in addition to organize and in a great measure perfect a system of weather observations and meteorological studies which will soon encircle half the globe.

The sea-coast service of the Signal Corps, in connection with the service proper, has been continued during the year. Telegraphic lines reaching from Barnegat to Cape May and from Norfolk to Cape Hatteras have been constructed, the stations upon them occupied, and the telegraphic lines operated by the enlisted men of the signal service. The telegraphic wires connect each station directly with the War Department.

In pursuance of the acts of Congress approved June 3, 1874, and June 23, 1874, authorizing the construction and operation of telegraphic lines in the interior and exterior, and connecting military posts, and for the protection of the population from Indian and other depredations, the construction and operation of the lines have been placed in charge of the signal service.

The lines in Arizona, already partly constructed, are in process of completion. Arrangements have been made to man the stations already established with enlisted operators. The work upon the lines upon the Texan frontier has been more difficult. Active operations have been commenced upon the section extending from Fort Clark to Forts Sill and Richardson. The detachments serving upon these lines are armed for their own defense and the defense of the works. These lines are to be constructed and operated by the labor of enlisted men. The use of such lines is recommended as a measure of economy for the army, permitting the scattered forces upon the frontier to be immediately informed of the incursions of Indians or of depredatory bands, and to be moved with intelligent rapidity, and from different points, in pursuit.

The Chief Signal Officer earnestly recommends a more permanent organization of the signal service as necessary now, both for the interests of the United States and as simple justice to the officers and men who have served so long and faithfully upon it.

The department has to acknowledge a cordial and widespread co-operation at home and abroad. The systems of observation intrusted to its care by those hitherto charged with them evidence the belief that there will be an effort, at least, to use them wisely. It labors under a debt to which none of the great family of nations are strangers. The uses of the work accomplished, the magnitude of that in the future, have been well appreciated by scientists. There has been wanting neither acknowledgment of services already rendered nor incentive to future effort.

The popular support so long and generously given has been continued. Criticism has been temperate, and willing to be easily satisfied. Legislation has been favorable. To aids like these the advance of the work has been due. There seems no difficulty to be encountered in the future greater than has been either overcome or in the opportunities for rendering a public good have widened as the service has extended.

MILITARY REPORTS.

The report of the General of the Army and of the division and department commanders are herewith forwarded. They speak for themselves as to the immense amount of work so promptly, so thoroughly, and so gallantly done by the officers and men of the army. Its discipline has been maintained, and the most laborious duties have been performed to the satisfaction of the country.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

My annual visit to West Point last June was unexpectedly terminated before the graduation of the first class; but it was sufficiently lengthy to satisfy me that during the previous year the corps of cadets had steadily improved in discipline, and the results of the annual examinations had shown a perceptible increase of proficiency in scholarship. The academic regulations prepared last year have been stringently enforced since their promulgation, (Oct. 1, 1873,) and have been sufficiently tested to establish their improvement over the old regulations. Of the 349 cadets allowed by law, 277 are now at the academy, and every exertion is being made to induce the Congressional Representatives in whose districts vacancies exist to nominate capable candidates at a sufficiently early day to insure their admission next June. The failure of a large percentage of the candidates each year nominated for cadetships is unquestionably owing to the short time they have for preparation, in consequence of the failure of members of Congress to select candidates at the time when requested to do so by the Department. If greater attention were given to such invitations, the appointees would have more time for preparation, and, consequently, would be more likely to pass the academic examination.

A thorough examination as to the requirements of the institution, and much reflection on the subject, satisfy me that a professorship of rhetoric and English literature should be established without delay to accomplish good results. Should this be arranged, a part of the time now occupied by other studies must be taken. This can readily be done, for I have never been able to understand why the time which might be intelligently devoted to the instruction of the cadets in the rhetoric and literature of our own language—so necessary, so useful, and so appreciated in all positions in life—should be lost and frittered away by attempting to give them a smattering of Spanish.

PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The sum of $15,000 was included in the appropriation "For sundry civil expenses of the Government," approved June 23, 1874, "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the official records of the war of the rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies." This is a work of no inconsiderable magnitude; it certainly is of great importance and has been commenced and pushed with a determination to spare no pains to make the arrangement of the records simple and complete; at the same time to omit all irrelevant matter. This object will be defeated by too great haste, but, by the economical use of time and labor, a very great advance will be effected within this fiscal year with the sum appropriated. Those unfamiliar with the subject can form no adequate idea of the immense amount of valuable material to be examined and arranged for publication. The estimate for this purpose for the next year is $15,000, the same as for this year, but I have come to the conclusion, since submitting it, that the appropriation should be much larger. The sum given for the present year will be expended long before its close, and it would serve to facilitate and hasten the completion of the work if a liberal appropriation, in addition to that already made, should be so passed as to become immediately available, without waiting until the new fiscal year begins. To the clerks of the department to whom the work is assigned, who have been chosen on account of their comprehensive knowledge of the records and events of the war, much credit is due; and, as a measure of justice to compensate them for their extra labor, I recommend that, when appropriations are made, authority be given to pay them for such extra service an additional sum beyond their salary as clerks.

THREATENING TO KILL.

During an altercation on Saturday night between Thomas Killigan, of No. 102 Allen street, and J. J. Keany, of No. 31 Essex street, the latter pulled out a revolver and threatened to shoot Killigan. Yesterday Justice Kilbreth, at the Essex Market Police Court, committed him in $1,000 bail, and sent his pistol to the property clerk.

A BRAZILIAN ROMANCE.

MARRIAGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF A DIAMOND KING.

EXTRAORDINARY AND ENTHUSIASTIC ACCOUNT OF AN ASTONISHING DISPLAY—HOW THE INVITATIONS WERE SENT, AND THE HOUSE DECORATED.

Correspondence of the Albany Journal.

DIAMENTINA, Brazil, Nov. 10, 1874.

The hour is midnight, and I have just come in a trifle jaded, but before retiring I purpose, while yet the facts are vivid in my mind, to give you some account of a wedding I attended this evening. It was a wedding, I make bold to say, the like of which was never celebrated on either continent. The high contracting parties to the marriage were Malia, only daughter of De Souza Cabral, the great diamond king of South America, and George Arthur Throckmorton, a native of Kentucky, United States of America, who, for the past five years, has been successfully engaged in railroading in this country, with head-quarters at Rio Janeiro. De Souza Cabral is principal owner of nine of the richest diamond mines in South America, and from them, in the aggregate, he derives an annual income of not less than $20,000,000. His interests in go'd mines probably amounts to as much more, and I am cognizant of the fact that last August he sold a one-tenth interest in the celebrated Bahia Mine—of which, until then, he had been sole proprietor, for $3,500,000, gold. His diamond interests in South Africa and Siberia he lately estimated under oath (in some legal proceedings before court in Minas Geraes) at the enormous sum of $50,000,000! He has, beside, a great *penchant* for real estate, and I was but recently informed by one of his agents, a thoroughly trustworthy man, that Cabral's rentals in London and Glasgow alone yield over £150,000 annually. In 1868 he purchased the patent of a machine for making eyelets, from a poor fellow whom he found starving in a garret at Maranham, for such a bagatelle as $183. To-day the machine is extensively used all over the world and Cabral draws $2,500 a day from this source alone. And then, there are his sewing machine royalties that yield him something over $5,000 a day. (The correctness of this last item is vouched for by a friend of mine, who is the manager of the leading sewing-machine company in Brazil.) Indeed, it is easy to tell what he is interested in, but hard to think of something that is anything in which he is not. It would be a puzzle to name a leading railroad in South America or England in which he has not a stake. He takes in something over a million and a half a year from his steam-ship stock, and probably twice as much more from other sources. A cool, clear-headed man of sixty, six feet high, straight as an arrow, with an eye like an eagle, a judgment as unerring as fate and a decision as quick as the lightning, with superb nerve, unconquerable boldness, and an apparent incapacity for blundering. De Souza Cabral stands to-day the wealthiest man on the globe. He was lately asked by an intimate friend, in my presence, if he had any conception of the sum total of his possessions? He thought for a moment and then quietly replied: "I could not swear that I was not worth—presuming that I could realize on all my property—$50,000,000." He made this astounding confession in a tone of *sang froid* as if I may confess that as he spoke I felt something very like pity for him. I could not but think how specially difficult it might be for him to satisfactorily solve the problem of the camel and the needle's eye.

I would not have devoted so much space to the father of the bride of this evening were it not for the fact that otherwise the account that follows of the wedding might be received with incredulity. The bridegroom, young Throckmorton, is descended from one of the oldest and wealthiest families in "the line grass country," as he loves to call it. He came to Brazil with a matter of half a million in his own right, and since has prospered famously, so that to-day he cannot be worth less than $6,000,000. But a poor pittance in comparison with his father-in-law's overwhelmingly gigantic fortune, but still quite sufficient to relieve him from the imputation of marrying the fair Malia Cabral for money. He met her first a year ago at a ball at Pernambuco, and the result was a case of love at first sight on both their parts, at least, so "they say." They make an exceedingly prepossessing couple—he tall, broad-shouldered, yellow of hair and mustache, and she a tiny, graceful, lovely-faced brunette.

And now if I but had the pen of a teady writer to describe to you in fitting terms the unqualified and unprecedented splendor and magnificence of the wedding. But, alas, I cannot, and as I cast about for a beginning of my narrative I am much embarrassed with the riches that waits to be treated of. There were the invitations, for instance. They were written on parchment by artistic hands, in quaint text, exquisitely illuminated. Instead of being inclosed in paper envelopes they were sent to their favored recipients each in its dainty box of sandal-wood. These boxes, 1,000 in number, were manufactured to order expressly for this wedding at Genoa. Each one of them was furnished with a lock and key of solid gold, was exquisitely carved with Cupids and hearts and other designs appropriate to the occasion, and cost $150. My own invitation lies beside me as I write, and I catch the delicate scent of the sandal.

The residence of the great Diamond King, at which the wedding took place, is situated a little over half a mile from Diamentina, which is, you know, the chief town of the diamond district. I may attempt to describe its magnificence in another letter; let it suffice to say now that the house is the complete realization of the ideal castles of the regulation English novels, and that the grounds connected with it are the last expression of nature at her loveliest reinforced by art at its most consummate. That evening the place seemed a paradise. Wax candles by the thousands, each caught and held in its place by a bronze figure, flooded the rooms within and the miles of grounds without, with a soft yet brilliant light. Here and there, on the green slopes, or in the rustic bowers, or at the edge of some rounded ravine, large music-boxes, imbedded and completely hidden from view in moss, played a soft and dreamy accompaniment to the voice of the fountains. One hundred music-boxes were employed in this service, and the tunes that were picked on their cylinders were composed especially for the nuptial night by no less celebrated a musician than Liszt. He received a draft of $25,000 for his witching work, and who shall say that he did not earn it? Certainly no one that listened to the music, which was little short of heavenly. The same music will be distributed on the morrow among the bridesmaids and other guests of this evening, as unique remembrances of the wedding. Each one of them was imported from Paris, is cased in mosaic, and elaborately finished in gold, silver, and a variety of precious stones. The hundred boxes cost as many thousand dollars. The drawing room in which the Kentuckian and his "dark Brazilian bride" were made one flesh, had one feature in its adornment which elicited the most fervent expression of delight and amusement from all who were present. I allude to the decorations of the four walls. They were one mass of full-blown white camellias from floor to ceiling, and a good sized diamond was inserted in the centre of each to cunningly counterfeit the dew drop. The effect was simply ravishing. "Words and phrases," as Mr. Webster said of eloquence, "may be marshalled in every way, but they cannot express it." Its every suggestion was sweetness, and light, and purity. It is estimated that the adornment of this one room called for an expenditure of not less than ten millions of dollars. No diamond was given the rôle of the dew drop that was not white, and perfect as the bosom of a star."

The entire distance from the Cabral mansion to the nearest railroad station, something less than a quarter of a mile, was literally a way of flowers—not under foot, but in graceful arches overhead. Thus a long, snow-white bower, fashioned entirely of roses, was the connecting link between the drawing-room and drawing-room car. The demand made on Flora for the materials for this picturesque covered way was unprecedented. The flower bill for the wedding—exclusive of the item of hand bouquets—amounted to $50,000. But the strangest thing in regard to this bower I have yet to tell. Its floor for the entire length was covered with camel's hair shawls, to my own mind a piece of preposterous, aye, wicked extravagance. But the father of the bride declared that so long as it was his only daughter and only child whose marriage he was celebrating, he would send her out of her home to the steam carriage that was to carry her away from him, over a pavement not likely to be imitated in the future history of marriages in South America. The shawls for this extraordinary purpose were purchased in London, the order being for "the best that can be had for gold," and the bill for the item amounted to the enormous sum of $268,500. After the bridal party entered the bower the shawls were slashed up, and to-morrow they will be distributed *among the poor* of the district.

And now a few words about the bride's presents. They were, by actual count, 1,840 in number, and the greater part of them, I noticed, took the form of either gold or diamonds. The mother's gift was a dinner set of 280 pieces, of solid gold. Each piece bears the monogram of Cabral and Throckmorton in diamonds. The cost of this proof of maternal affection was something over $4,000,000 in gold. In addition, Miss Cabral gladdened the bride's heart with 1,000 yards of point lace; 365 morning, afternoon, and evening costumes, one for each social division of every day in the year; and, to crown all, a certificate of deposit issued by the Bank of England—England being the objective point of the bridal tour—for £1,000,000. Does this last item seem the very apotheosis of prodigality? It does seem so until you hear what the father did for his darling, and then it takes a subordinate position. He gave her title-deeds of a magnificent town and country-house in all the leading capitals of the world and the most famous watering-places. These many mansions are thoroughly furnished, and in each—as a tender reminder to Malia of her maidenhood—there is an apartment that exactly corresponds in furniture and adornments to her own room at her father's house. Not contenting himself with this display of his bounty, Cabral presented her with as fine a steamship as could be built on the Clyde, with full complement of sailors under contract for ten years' service, and with salaries paid in advance for the full term; one dozen milk-white Arabian horses, and—this as a joke—1,000 pounds of caramels, a confection for which the bride is said to have a pronounced liking. But his crowning gift was a necklace that deserves to rank among the enumerated wonders of the world. Sixteen years ago, soon after Malia's birth, he began to collect the diamonds of which it is composed. Whenever or wherever he heard of a marvelous stone he was on hand in person or by agent and secured it. He had all Europe, Asia, and Africa ransacked in behalf of the proposed necklace, and at one time actually made overtures for the celebrated Pitt Diamond, which cost the Duke of Orleans, according to history, $475,000, and which Napoleon at one time wore on his sword hilt. He was baffled in this attempt, however, much to his disappointment, but after ten years of unremitting hunting he at last got together thirty of the largest and purest diamonds in the world, no one of which was much inferior to the Pitt gem. Taking these to Amsterdam, he summoned the best talent in that city, famous for its diamond-cutters, and stated what he desired—which was that each one of the thirty stones should have a fantastic face cut upon it. Amsterdam at first said that the task was more than herculean—that it was impossible. But when Cabral stated the stupendous sum he was willing to pay for the fulfillment of his wishes, Amsterdam reconsidered and consented to do its best. It did its best for five years, day and night, and the result was that a week before the wedding, the diamonds, cut carved, set on a golden string, and all ready to embrace the snowy neck of the bride, were placed in the hands of the jubilant Cabral. I happened to be present when Malia first was shown the necklace, a couple of days before she was married. She wore a black silk at the time, and her father, after throwing the brilliants, that contrasted so strongly with the color of the dress, over her head, stepped back a few paces to notice the effect. Having gazed at the flashing necklace for a minute or so he suddenly broke into a loud laugh and cried out merrily, "My dear, on my life you'd do for the head-light of a locomotive." This necklace cost De Souza Cabral, stones, cutting, and carving, $116,000,980 28. Cabral showed me the receipts yesterday, so that I am able to state the exact figures. And yet this doting father, in naming the cost to me, added that he would willingly have paid what he did twice over rather than have missed his sim. or been unable to give his darling the wedding present she designed for her wife yet she was in her cradle. There you have the man in his unbounded expenditure of money to obtain his ends, and in his absorbing love for his daughter.

You must not expect from me any description of the ornate and bewildering toilets worn at the wedding—not even of the bride's rare costume. I do not understand such matters, and, venturing to discourse concerning them, likely enough I should call lace gimp, and peasant-waists polonaises. Let me briefly state that, so far as I could judge, the great heiress was married in clothes befitting her position. I am indebted to a lady present for information that her dress was of point lace, flounced, or rather garlanded, to the waist with strings of seed pearls, with the voluminous train edged with a filagree of gold thickly set with diamonds. Her neck was circled by her father's wonderful necklace, which there were diamonds banded on her hair and in bracelets on her wrists. She was certainly the most blazing beauty I ever gazed upon.

There was one feature of the wedding arrangements which struck me might better have been omitted entirely, or at least very materially modified, but which, nevertheless, in the mock it made of expense, was quite in keeping with all the other features. I allude to the phenomenally hospitable provision made for the hackmen who drove the guests to and from the festive scene. The velvet lawn just outside the Cabral mansion, a dozen or more exquisite Sevres vases were set—corresponding in size and shape to an American peach basket—each one of which was heaped to the brim with the gold coin of the country. The gallant hackmen as they dropped their loads had their attention called to the currency in the vases, and were cordially invited to help themselves *ad libitum*. As often as the vases were emptied they were promptly replenished by servants detailed for that sole purpose. One of the hackmen responded so heartily to the invitation that when the time came for him to drive back to town he was forced to request his two passengers to favor him by taking a seat on the box. He explained, not without blushes and stammering, that the inside of his coach was occupied by the gold pieces he had accumulated during the evening, and that he would not have taken so many had it not been for the thought of a sick wife at home. Having listened to him, his load, before mounting to the box, returned to the house and related the incident to Cabral, who was so touched at the mention of the sick wife that, on sudden impulse, he proposed a subscription for her benefit. The response was general, and in a short time the snug sum of $10,000 was raised among the guests, to which Cabral added his own check for $40,000 more, saying that it did only what he felt in his heart to do on that joyful occasion. When the $50,000 were handed to the hackman, "a cordial for your ailing wife, my man," as Cabral put it, he burst into tears, declaring that there never was such a man in the world as De Souza Cabral. And he was right.

But here I must stop, for I have already written you a long letter. A thousand and one things connected with the wedding, each worthy of note, must go undescribed—at least until another occasion. But from what I have told you, you must judge of the proportions and quality of what I have told you—*ex pede Herculem*, you know. Ah, if my old friend, Senator Webster Wagner, could have seen the bridal drawing-room car in which the bride left home, with its exterior composed entirely of carved ivory—but I find I have just time to save the 3 A. M. mail. RICHARD SCUDDER.

NEBRASKA CALLING FOR HELP.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE IN PERIL OF DEATH FROM STARVATION—A RELIEF OFFICE UNDER ARMY PATRONAGE ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK.

The people of the State of Nebraska are in a state of terrible destitution, and death by starvation is impending in consequence of the destruction of the crops during the past Summer by grasshoppers. Gen. Brisbin, of the United States Army, is now in this City exerting himself to raise supplies for the relief of the necessities of these suffering people. The military supplies cannot be spared, and there is no prospect of securing Government aid until Congress can take action on the subject. Gen. Brisbin has issued the following appeal to the public:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK:

There are 10,000 people in the western part of the State of Nebraska who are reduced to the verge of starvation. Nebraska, usually so prolific, has this year met with a sad mishap in the loss by grasshoppers and drought of all the crops sown in Dundy, Hitchcock, Gosper, Boon, Furnas, Phelps, Greeley, Howard, Sherman, and nearly all in Franklin, Buffalo, Hall, Antelope, and Butler Counties. I lately traveled over the devastated region and found the inhabitants in a most pitiable condition. Fully one-third were bare-footed and clothed in rags. There were no potatoes, no corn, and but a little shriveled wheat. Many of the families were living on small pieces of black bread, parched wheat, or maize and squashes. There was not over a ten days' supply of food in any of the counties. Three counties were without meat, and most of the inhabitants had not tasted animal food for six weeks. Unless we feed these people they will certainly die of starvation. The State of Nebraska is dying all it can, and although a rich soil, is too young and poor financially to carry all these destitute people through the Winter. There are as many as 10,000 in want, and at $4 per head per month (a low estimate) it will require $40,000 every thirty days to feed them. We must save these people. The task is a great one, but I believe the generosity of the people is equal to it, and that they will not permit any one to suffer, much less die of starvation. The sufferers are our frontiersmen, the pioneers of the West, and we are all equally interested in the settlement and development of that great country. Generous people of New-York, the facts are before you; what will you do in the matter? The case is urgent, and I pray you to do quickly what you do at all. These people of the West should not be permitted to starve or be driven from their beautiful and fertile homes for the want of food.

A building on Broadway was to have been obtained on Saturday for use as a place of receipt for contributions, but the gentlemen in charge of the matter, up to the time of writing this appeal, have not reported. My instructions from the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society are, to establish in New-York a branch or auxiliary aid society, and, until a suitable building can be had, the relief rooms will be at No. 31 West Houston street. All packages, letters, clothing, and stores for the sufferers, should be addressed "Nebraska Relief Army Building, No. 31 West Houston street, New-York." Persons wishing to donate clothing can save trouble by sending a postal card giving street and number, and a wagon will be sent to call for the packages.

JAMES S. BRISBIN, United States Army.

Country papers throughout New-York and New-Jersey are respectfully requested to copy the above, and state that supplies of clothing, meat, and groceries for the Nebraska sufferers will be carried free over the railroads if application for transportation is made by letter or telegram to "Nebraska Relief," No. 31 West Houston street, New-York. Dispatches addressed to Gen. James S. Brisbin, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, on business connected with the Nebraska sufferers, will be sent free over the Western Union Telegraph lines.

The letter of authority under which Gen. Brisbin asks aid of our people for the grasshopper sufferers of Nebraska reads as follows:

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 24, 1874.

Gen. James S. Brisbin, United States Army:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully informed that at a meeting of the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, held last evening in this city, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That Gen. James S. Brisbin be requested to proceed East ans solicit aid for the destitute people of Nebraska.

You will please visit the East with as little delay as possible, and make every exertion in your power to obtain supplies of money, clothing, fuel, and grain for our suffering people.

E. D. C. ORD, Vice-President.

Executive Committee—Alvin Saunders, President State Bank, Treasurer; O. N. Ramsey, Ezra Millard, President Omaha National Bank; E. B. Chandler, Secretary.

Approved.

ROBERT W. FURNAS,
President Nebraska State Aid and Relief Society.

Gen. J. S. Brisbin proceeds East by my authority and knowledge, and is fully authorized to represent the wants of our destitute people. He is personally well known to me, and I can earnestly commend him to the favor of the charitable people of New-York and other cities he may visit.

ROBERT W. FURNAS,
Governor of Nebraska.
JOHN GOSPER,
Secretary of State.

[Seal of the State.]

RAPID TRANSIT ON STATEN ISLAND.

An adjourned meeting on the subject of rapid transit on Staten Island was held on Saturday. In the absence of the regular Chairman, Col. Henry G. Stebbins, Hon. Erastus Brooks was called upon to preside. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. J. Cisco, Henry G. Stebbins, William Butler Duncan, J. A. Bostwick, R. W. Cameron, A. Prentice, F. E. Gilbert, and Drake De Kay, was empowered and directed to select a Board of Directors and take other necessary steps for the immediate organization of "The Tubular Transit Company of Staten Island," under the charters already obtained. The regular business of the meeting being finished, an interesting discussion took place upon the subject of tunnels—the old and new Thames Tunnel, the Liverpool and Birkenhead, and the Chicago tunnels receiving due notice. The meeting adjourned to await the call of the Executive Committee.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HOWE ON THE CONTEST IN WISCONSIN—WHY MR. CARPENTER SHOULD BE RE-ELECTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1874.

The coming election by the Legislature of a Senator to succeed Mr. Carpenter has excited considerable comment throughout the State. The friends of Carpenter hold that the fight was made on his candidacy and the battle won by him, and that it would be an act of bad faith to throw him overboard, which it is hardly probable will be done. Washburn is Carpenter's chief antagonist, and while he does not possess in any degree Carpenter's ability or popularity, is rather strong among the legislative delegates from the Northern portion of the State. The controversy has called forth a letter from Senator Howe, a brief abstract of which has been sent by telegraph. The following is the letter *in full*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I ought, perhaps, to have acknowledged your kind favor of the 27th ult. before this time. But at that date and up to the election I was busy with the canvass. After the election I was busy with my preparations for this place, where I arrived on Wednesday evening last.

I do not thank you now for your offer to serve me in reference to the Senatorial question now pending in Wisconsin. But at the same time I must assure you that there is but one way in which you can serve me in that matter. The only interest I have in the matter is to have him elected who will do the most to maintain the Republican supremacy in the State. Do you know who that man is? My own judgment is not so clear as I wish it was. But since you profess some confidence in my "judgment upon political matters," and the election is over, I will tell you candidly what I think of the problem. I assume from all I hear that the choice of the Legislature will fall upon Mr. Carpenter or Mr. Washburn. Both are deservedly distinguished; the latter for the solidity of his counsels, the former for the brilliancy of his advocacy. If both were private citizens, nothing for the Senate now for the first time, the choice of the party would probably be determined by its judgment as to whether it needed most help to frame a new policy or help to defend a policy already agreed upon. But such is not the status of the candidates. On the contrary, Mr. Carpenter is now Senator. He is just now ending his first term. His friends claim that according to political usage, a second term is due him, unless he has forfeited it by misconduct during his first term. And in his case the question is, has he forfeited that place? But Gen. Washburn, although now a private citizen, has been often in the public service. Three times, before the war, he was sent to Congress. He was a Major General during the war. Twice he was sent to Congress since the war. Three years ago he was made Governor, and one year ago he was renominated without a show of opposition. There is no pretense that he has forfeited anything. No one denies he would make an eminent Senator. In fact, one seems to be on trial, while the other is not. To elect Washburn is to say that Carpenter is guilty. But is Carpenter guilty? guilty of what? Not of that vague, nebulous, flacculent, turgid fog of reproach under which some opposition newspapers have tried to bury him for a few years past. He is already acquitted of that. He is acquitted of that by the Senate in which made him its presiding officer. He is acquitted of that by the crowds of our fellow-citizens who have gathered to hear him speak in the name of Republicanism during the past Autumn. He is acquitted of that by every decent man and woman who admits him to their parlor, or who bows to him on the street. He must be acquit

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The following are the general statistics of the society for the year 1873-'74: Families, (new renting,) 103; baptisms, (infants,) 21; confirmed, 26; communicants added, 37; communicants died, 4; communicants removed, 40; present number of communicants, 316; marriages, 2; burials, 14; services on Sunday, 105; services on week days, 69; total services, 175; Sunday-school teachers, 22; Sunday-school scholars, 315; industrial school teachers, 12; industrial school scholars, 112.

The contributions for the same period foot up a total of nearly $23,000: Parish expenses, $13,109 10; parish works, $6,580 84; foreign missions, $283 03; domestic missions, $270 55; miscellaneous objects, beyond the parish, $627 23. Total, $22,830 75.

The officers of the parish are: Clergy—Rev. Hebbr Newton, J. W. Page; Wardens—John Wheeler, Frederick D. Tappen; Vestrymen—Robert B. Currier, Livingston Roe, William Henry Robinson, Lewis Maddox, Augustus F. Holly, Francis Ehrmann, D. M. Fitch, Thomas Fessenden.

REV. R. HEBER NEWTON.

The present Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church was born in Philadelphia on the 31st of October, 1840, and educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He studied theology at the Divinity School, in Philadelphia, and was ordained to the ministry on the 19th of January, 1862, by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia. At this time he was still a theological student. He was first called to the assistant pastorate of St. Paul's Church, of which his father was senior Rector. In the following May he became connected, in a similar capacity, with the Church of the Epiphany. He resigned a year later, on account of feeble health, and accepted a call to Sharon Springs, N. Y. In February, 1866, he was recalled to St. Paul's, Philadelphia, where he had passed his childhood and youth, and in which he had been ordained to the diaconate. Here, in July of the same year, he received the orders of Presbyter at the hands of Right Rev. William Henry Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey. In January, 1869, he resigned the charge of St. Paul's and assumed the duties of Financial Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society. In July following he entered upon his present office. Mr. Newton's pastorate of the Memorial Church has from the start been thoroughly successful, and there is every reason to believe that its future record, under his care, will be equally creditable both to himself and his parishioners.

SERMON BY THE PASTOR OF THE CHURCH YESTERDAY.

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."—Matthew iv., 23.

This was the Gospel Christ preached. Not any of our modern gospel shibboleths, but the simple fundamental glad tidings of a kingdom of heaven—a reign of God upon the earth. A gospel not of any new order then to be set up, but of an order old as man, then to be clearly manifest. A gospel not of any order to be at once fully date established, but of an order always existing, actually operating in all times, all lands; to be developed, carried out into perfected sway in the fullness of time. A gospel embodied in Himself; a living, ruling, ordering Lord of earth, swaying its history, shaping its evolution, working out through wise laws His righteous, beneficent will. Was it a true gospel then? It is a true gospel still.

This world of ours does not look like a kingdom of heaven. It seems the standing denial of an overruling God, unless, indeed, it be the dark God men have visioned, electing a few unto favor, remanding the many to misery. The state of the masses of mankind seems a bitter mockery of the faith in a just King of earth. A devil's world this may be; a chaos of anarchy; a realm of disorder; a society whose law is strife, whose normal condition is misery, whose goal is death; a world to be conquered perhaps, some day by God from the devil; but surely no *de facto* kingdom of our Lord Christ. Ignorance, poverty, crime, disease, wretched homes, slavish work, joyless existences, stunted beings, constitute the life of a large portion of mankind, for which blessings they must wrangle in fierce and ceaseless strife. Society, so fair upon the surface, is precipitating strata dark, foul, deadly, upon which our civilization rests, in which it may be engulfed.

This state of things is no new fact in history. It is as old as civilization. Below the beautiful life of the Nile Valley, and the splendid society of the Seven-hilled City, lay tenfold masses of wretchedness and discontent. Recurring under diverse forms of civilization, immortal in its deathfulness, it seems an inevitable order, a normal state; so that we accept it as a matter of course that there should be an upper crust of comfort, culture, and character, covering a dense depth of degradation—a few wealthy and happy, many poor and miserable. A Fifth avenue lined with palaces, buttressed in by flanking avenues of tenements, dark, noxious, crowded. These are the problems society presents, problems which have only been darkened into hopelessness by the prevalent popular theories of political economy, appearing, according to these lights, to be the normal order of human society, necessitated by inevitable laws, the unavoidable effect of natural causes.

If this be so, then the Church can have no "gospel of the kingdom;" there can be no Divine order in the world, no Divine Lord over the world. The dangers to our faith from physical science are not so serious as those from social science. The instinctive belief in an intelligent cause will not be easily dispossessed by scientists, however alike. The scope of physical science is daily becoming more clearly defined, and with this limitation the whole realm of mystery where religion enspheres itself is being recognized above the ken of that knowledge which cannot go back to beginnings, cannot ascend to causation, can only take on credit its current coin of ideas, such as law, force, time, space; can never, therefore, mint a new wisdom to satisfy the cravings of a knowledge beyond the phenomenal.

The arguments which certify our faith are not drawn from the order of the natural, but from the facts of a supernatural sphere. They are not physical, but moral. They take distinct shape in man. Matthew Arnold's curious yet noble book is a sign of the drift of evidence. The most impressive fact to-day to doubters is the presence and operation of a "power not ourselves making for righteousness." But if the actual be the natural order of society, its conditions the outworkings of its real laws, then the power not ourselves, if any such there be, is "making for unrighteousness." We must forswear God; the lord devil omnipotent reigneth. No graver, more needful question could I bring to you, then, at this Advent-tide, when we are accustomed here to survey the various promises of what we believe is the Divine kingdom, to see whether God still lives and rules, than that which I raise this morning—Does social science reveal God the King of earth? One, too, that must interest a congregation of business men especially, inasmuch as its answer lies within the sphere in which you live. Whatever may have been the case in other ages, the determining factor in society to-day is business. Government may have played the chief part once in affecting the conditions of society; trade rules to-day.

This is, in distinction from all other ages, the industrial age. Modern history is the result of three factors: religious inspiration, *i. e.*, the reformation; intellectual culture, *i. e.*, the renaissance, and mechanical inventions increasing industry.

To an extent unthought of by most men the industrial movement has been increasingly revolutionizing governments, churches, societies; determining the present condition of mankind, molding future progress. In the laws underlying the world of industry, then, we are to look for the true social science. Do they make for man's welfare or his misery? Do they tend to ameliorate his condition, uplift his state, ennoble his being, or do they tend to depress, enthrall, and degrade him? Do they educate character, or deteriorate and destroy it? Do they identify his interest with his duty, bind him in charity with his fellows, or do they separate profit from piety, array man against man, class against class, nation against nation in selfish strife? Do they create the ever-recurring misery, and doom the earth to carry forever the load of pauperism, ignorance, and crime, or do they, carried out, abolish want, enlighten ignorance, uproot crime? Bear they the image and superscription of God or of a devil?

The more manifestly-moral problems of the industrial world, such as the existence and necessity of fraud, &c., I leave for another day. It will quite suffice now to consider the moral bearings of the more distinctively-economical laws of industry, in which lie the ordinary problems of political economy. To all that may be said against the paternalism of business, the final answer is they are almost forced on men by the stress of competition. And if one asks, why, then, this competition? the answer lands us in the heart of modern political economy. Competition, as our theorists tell us, is the motive power of the industrial machinery. It is the principle which has vitalized the business world. To it we owe all our developments. By it alone can we carry them forward. Custom is declining relatively as regulator of wages, rents, and profits year by year. Competition is becoming more and more exclusively the arbiter of trade. It doubtless does tend to harden men, to make the motive power of most lives selfishness. But selfishness of as our modern storied authorities tell us the foundation of virtue, as our leaders economical authorities tell us the root of progress. It emphatically turns the world of industry into a battle-field, where man with man, including with industry, nation with nation, contends in the great strife of underselling. But strife is the normal order of nature, so our physicists tell us, and human society thus reproduces "the struggle for existence" under the same law of "the survival of the fittest"—*i. e.*, the strongest. Trade is a warfare, as those who are in it know from experience, as high authorities frankly own. A commission appointed to examine the iron trade, reporting to Parliament in 1854, said: "The large capitals of this country, are the great instruments of warfare against the competing capitalists of foreign countries."

Beginning in war historically in the sale of flesh and blood captured on the field of battle, trade has drawn in the spirit of its mother has, in turn, begotten war—placing nation with nation in attitude of hostility, culminating over and over again the inglorious battles which silently strew the field with the corpses of the rank and file of the industrial army—in the fields which men call glorious, where, amid the thunder and the lightning, nation settles with nation the leadership of trade. And class with class, as nation with nation, it places in merciless strife. For there is no community of interests between classes any more than between nations. Man against man, class against class, nation against nation, the battle of life is set. The interests of one are antagonistic to the interests of another. In the universal competition every gain is the equivalent of a loss somewhere to some one.

That English trade may thrive, as said the report quoted above, the "great accumulations of English capital" are used "to overwhelm all foreign competition in times of great depression," "to destroy foreign competition, and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets;" leaving foreign industries to stagnate, foreign interests to die. "That capital may obtain its proper remuneration, labor must be kept down," says an authority in economy. The natural rate of wages, according to another, is "the price which is necessary to enable the laborers, one with another, to subsist and perpetuate their race, without either increase or diminution, which, said our slave-owners, is "hog and hominy," say our Barons of the Bags, is the cost of dark tenement floors and scant supply of coarsest food. There is no common weal. A landlord, Mr. Mill says, might profit from agricultural improvements if he could keep them all to himself, but if the improvements became general he would not be benefited, but injured. Common profit there cannot be; only special, individual profit. There might be such general benefit if there were no underlying necessity for competition in the very constitution of earth; if there were no limit set to profits in the order of the development of earth. If the earth's supply were practically unlimited, always to be in excess of man's demand, if the yield of earth increased in ratio, the possibilities of profit would be indefinite. But the fundamental postulates of political economy are the laws according to which nature compels to an ever-increasing struggle for existence, with lessening provision for population.

Mr. Malthus enunciated the law that man increases in a geometrical ratio, earth's supplies in an arithmetical ratio.

Mr. Ricard gave the law of the earth's settlement, according to which the better lands have been peopled first, and with ever-increasing population the lower lands have been utilized, leaving now before us only the poorer soils. The course of agriculture, the basis of all industry, is thus one of decreasing profits, counterbalanced thus far by mitigating circumstances—*e. g.*, improvements in machinery, economy of labor, &c. With decreasing profits, with decreasing relation of supply to demand, competition must intensify interests growing more keenly hostile as the struggle for existence becomes more fierce.

For the present state of mass of mankind there is no relief, because in the future there is no remedy. Pauperism, ignorance, and crime are the inevitable settlings from the fearful pressure of misery upon the undermost. The weak in body and mind, the unfavorably circumstanced, must go under, and losing self-respect, must sink through thriftlessness, uncleanliness, unhealthiness, characterlessness, into vice and crime. And the proportion of the under class must increase. The number of those who can succeed must grow smaller as the chances lessen, the rich growing richer as the law of profits or gains, the poor growing ever poorer. However slow the increase of population, if that of capital be slower, as it must be under the laws of earth's yield, "wages will be reduced so low that a portion of the population will regularly die from the consequences of want."

Before us there is warfare wilder than any we yet have known, the probable checks to the slow ascending degradation being upheavals from beneath, floodings up of the nether barbarism, laying waste society, killing off population; or the stern, merciless refusal of well-to-do folk to stand between the law and its consequences, by helping poor folk who are multiplying beyond the provision of nature, and thus the giving a new lease to the old competition under which the children of men groan out their life's curses upon that "power not ourselves making for unrighteousness."

O my friends if this be social science, there can be no "Gospel of the Kingdom." If these be the laws of society, there can be none like unto the Son of Man enthroned above earth.

Is, then, competition a right and wholesome principle of trade, sole ruler of industry, nece ssitating strife? Competition certainly discharges an important function in the economy of industry. It is the needful incentive to man's laziness and dullness, the spur which goads stagnant societies into activity. It is the destroyer of monopoly, the abolisher of the taxation on which monopoly subsists, the breaker down of artificial rates, the destroyer of earth's good things. Some competition is needful. Without it there would be slow development of civilization. Where custom regulates trade, society becomes stationary. The whole question turns upon the character of the competition, whether it is the generous and just rivalry of healthful contest, or the selfish, cruel struggle of an actual warfare, which of course is again dependent on the ultimate question of the provision made for man upon the earth. Without anticipating here the final question of its necessitated character, yet it is be noted that competition, acknowledged to be a good, is far from being an unmixed good. I do not pause to dwell on its admitted demoralizing influence. Its economical evils alone dis wa its vaunted character. It does not get the most out of labor. It does not fully fecundate capital. Labor will never yield its best effort except when it is interested in doing its best. Hireling fidelity is service to the bond. Interest either of affection or of profit must quicken labor to make it efficient up to its capacity, and to develop the capacity. For pure competition there is the crowning principle of science. Capital increases most rapidly when served by interested labor when multiplying itself in association. In so far as competition runs out into that warfare, takes on the spirit of strife, it is wholly evil. Strife is never the normal state of society high life. It may be that the struggle for existence is the law of nature's development, but it is a law yielding place to a nobler ordination as life rises in dignity. When intellect and character dawn in the animal creation they impose kindlier laws. Association takes the place of individual strife, the ant organizing a society, the bee co-operating in the hive. Barbarism is individual strife, each man for himself against the others; civilization is associated harmony, all men together helping each other. Apollo's bow was the emblem of his mastery over the brute world, into which competition alone invariably runs, is always destructive not only to the conquered industry which the victorious trade might hail as success, but to the conquering industry or nation. For by a curious cycling, competition which begins by breaking down monopolies ends by building up vaster monopolies, to renew the evils thereof in fuller measure. The history of trading communities shows them possessed with the spirit of warfare; they have decayed at the core while flourishing outwardly—taxation increasing, corruption spreading, poverty deepening, colonization becoming necessary, public spirit declining, classes separating more widely, tyrants or demagogues usurping power, till either slowly by sheer decay or suddenly, as the rotten tree, covered with goodly foliage, will fall in the storm of a night, they have passed away. Athens, Rome, Carthage, Venice, each undertook to drive rivals out from the marts of commerce, to reign alone mistress of industries, and all lie in the same grave together, ruined in defeat and victory alike. England has been the chief modern trading nation, and her history repeats most strikingly the old story. Her political relations have been governed by considerations of trade. Her aim has been to compete with every national industry on the spot, and by virtue of her cheap labor undersell home productions. To this end she had prevented in her colonies, by the most stringent enactments, the development of native industries, forcing the raw material to stay carriage in her ships to her factories, there to be made up and sold back to the producers, using her vast capital to flood the markets of independent countries with her wares in all times of depression, and thus cripple and exhaust their industries. It has been a warfare of trade, ending, in the case of Ireland, in complete industrial subjugation, and consequent utter prostration and ruin.

Brilliant historians like Mr. Froude discoursing of the Irish faults miss the mark widely. Ireland lies dead upon the field of trade's bloodless battle, her industries exhausted, her fields untenanted, emigrating. For, with the stoppage of local manufactures, cultivation of the land has not been stimulated as was fondly expected, but, stagnation ensuing, agriculture has failed also. A wrong never consummates for itself by creating a right even in political economy. Similarly has England dealt with India, that noble Empire, which came under her guardianship a land of high intelligence and prosperous civilization. British rule dealt with India as a hostile trader, and forced her to become a mere tributary to her factories, and shops, and ships. The result again the same. Local manufactures destroyed, the cultivation of land declining in profit, stagnation, misery, recurring famine, death, with the long train of moral disorders.

England had benefited by this policy her theories of political economy would have evidenced themselves true, and have demonstrated that the laws of human society prosper warfare, selfishness, wrong. On the contrary, she has lost coincidently and commensurately with her baneful rivalry. Even neither fertile Ireland nor mighty India has she drawn advantage. Her very trade with the conquered markets fell off, as there was decreasing demand with decreasing life. From both she has garnered financial trouble, political anxiety, moral corruption. Her aggravating social evils have followed parallel with the ruin brought upon Ireland and India for the furtherance of her trade, as history shows; trade decreasing, taxation increasing, pauperism deepening and multiplying, till her state has become that which we behold to-day—her society a violent contrast of extremes, her land monopolized by 30,000 land-owners against the 200,000 of a century ago, her masses more illiterate, her peasantry more degraded, her operatives harder worked slaves than can be found in any other leading country of Europe; her future an insoluble problem to her wisest heads, her noblest teachers despairing; Cassandra's warning voice lifted up by cool-headed economists, from out of an empire endowed by religious light, with political security, with every heritage of civilization.

England is demonstrating that the laws of industry proclaim peace, not strife; association, not competition; common weal, not selfish gain.

There is, then, no antagonism of interests between nations or classes. Nation with nation thrives or fails in trade—the individual good the common life, each one's best development the mutual stimulus. Capital and labor have no hostile interests. Their interests are one. Cheap labor cheapens the quality of work, cheapens prices, cheapens profits. Capital in no fine to labor. It is the spirit, the head, vitalizing, directing, ordering into healthful action the lower limbs of labor.

Mr. Mill discusses "the tendency of profits to fall as society advances," assuming the statement of earlier economists as axiomatic, and then showing mitigating circumstances.

A countryman of our own has discovered the beautiful law of profits, according to which the laborer's share increases both in proportion and amount, while the capitalist's share, increasing in amount, diminishes in proportion; the tendency being thus to equalize capital and labor without loss to either. So wise and beneficent is the true order of society. We may be sure, then, that without referring to the question of the ratio of earth's yield, on which its whole weight hinges, the assumption that landlords and tillers of the soil can have any hostile interests is false, contrary to the whole spirit of societary law, which knows no individual good except in a general gain. So universal is the common weal that, as Mr. Mill points out, even speculators have no interest separate from the public good. "Speculators may enrich themselves by other people's loss; but it is by the losses of other speculators. * * * The interest of the speculators as a body coincides with the interest of the public." Even thus it would have to be among all the members of society, if society be a body politic, an organism; for, as in all organisms, the life is one while the members are many. So all the secreting tissues of industry must draw richer, fuller supplies from the common circulation, itself stimulated and fed by the fullest life of each organ of the body.

Beneath all the fallacies of political economy, appearing as the premise of every unchristian conclusion, lie the twin laws of the order of the occupation of the earth, and the ratio of increase of supply and demand of food—the Ricardo-Malthusian theory. The theory of rent propounded by Mr. Ricardo was based on the order of the occupation of the earth, which he asserted was from the richer to the poorer soils. This was at once accepted as an axiomatic statement—a veritable law of settlement. It looked natural. Settlers would certainly select the good soils when they had their choice. Increase of population would drive to the improvement of poorer soils. There would be decreasing relative returns, therefore, as land was reclaimed and put under cultivation. The waste lands alone remaining in the midst of thickly-populated countries, the limits of supply were being set by the multiplication of population. It has been left for an American economist, by a masterly careful induction of facts to show conclusively that the order is precisely the reverse. He retraces the actual historical course of occupation of the different lands of earth, one and the same always; the early settlers' poor, solitary, and unaided by numbers or machinery, unable to render the rich lands safe for homes, shunning their valleys, cultivating first the uplands, where nature was not so overpowering; and then, as man's power grew, through improvements of machinery, through increasing numbers and association, draining, cleaning, opening the unhealthy but more fertile lands—thus increasing continually the return from his labors.

Mr. Malthus propounded the twin theorem that the one great cause hitherto impeding the progress of mankind toward happiness, the one to which are due the vice and misery prevailing, as well the inequalities in the distribution of nature's bounties, is "the constant tendency to increase beyond the nourishment prepared for it." According to his theorem, population tends to increase in a geometrical ratio, while the supplies of food increase only in an arithmetical ratio, so that the deficit of supply is continuously and rapidly increasing. It is to the same Philadelphian we owe the exposure of the fallacies of this theory. He points out how it reverses the general law, according to which increase in number is in the inverse ratio of development; lower forms of life spawning—higher forms begetting progeny in decreasing numbers. By the same systematic induction of facts which evacuated the other theory, Mr. Carey exposes the incorrectness of this assumption. He shows how, in the land where man has acquired increasing power over nature, the supply of food has increased in the ratio of the population; while in lands where man, failing in population and wealth and consequent association, has lost power to command nature, the supply has diminished, saltying the candid reader "that so far from finding in the facts presented to us any foundation for the assertion of Mr. Malthus, even in regard to the lower animals, we meet everywhere with evidence that the quantity of food prepared for them and for man himself is practically unlimited, and that it increases with him alone to a determinate extent the elements shall take the form desired, the supply of sustenance tending to increase in the ratio of the demand."

All organisms show this two-fold development in order to life: development of individualities, creation of members and organs, each one a party on its own function, and the association of all members and organs in a community of action and interest. Let society, national and local, develop individualities, multiply its members, differentiate its functions, build out its various industries, as well as its agriculture, and thus let all unite in reciprocal sustenance industries, drawing from agricultures, repaying to the soil the refuse elements to supply the waste, the varieties of industry calling for varieties of produce, and thus benefiting soil; industries and agriculture by mutually saving waste, economizing resources, and the course of each society will be a progressive development, in turn developing society at large, ever progressively. The law of societary progress is, then, not strife but combination; the lower law of "the struggle for existence" being ranked by the nobler law of association; growing numbers adding to the power of association; the strife for life decreasing as nature yields in increasing quantities, in increasing proportion to the labor exerted.

If, then, there is a literal, wild strife in the industrial realm, and, as its depositum, an aggregating mass of poverty, want, disease, ignorance, and crime—these apparently inevitable settlings of society cohering by pressure from above into the nether society of "the struggle," as Carlyle terms it—casting up upon the fair surface of society its turgid shadows, hinting dark depths of degradation, boding desolating upheavals—society's laws are not at fault. This is no natural order, but a most unnatural disorder. While the societary sea is stormtossed its depths will be calm, fathomless, new fair bid. When it is the crystal sea St. John beheld, calm, tranquil, peaceful, it will show below no depths of darkness—will reflect above the throne of God. It is man who ordains pauperism, not God. It is the literal of Carlyle's warfare, the black grim the hostile armies of industry leave smoldering behind them. It is born of selfishness and ignorance, the unnatural progeny begotten out of mammon by a bastard political economy. It is never of God. With a truer industrial order it must pass away. When the real laws of industry are seen and obeyed they will restore healthful life to society, its present diseases will disappear. Industries will multiply. Work will be abundant. Poverty will cease to be except through willful laziness, through vice, through incompetence of mind or body. Society's wide chasm will fill up, the poor gaining relatively upon the rich, while all gain positively; relative wealth declining, positive wealth, which each man shares in the common weal, increasing; all this material advance being tributary to nobler advances, the culturing of the real man, the will, the intelligence, the character. For such is the beautiful order of natural laws, that the laws of lower life, finding their fruition in physical well-being, develope the capacity of higher life in ever-ascending progress. Up through nature each fulfilled law creates, as the flower of the life it evolves, the seed of a higher, till man is reached. The laws ordaining wealth evolve a material prosperity which secures to every man fitting work and just wages, and thus the ability to keep from want, to establish comfortable homes, and to rear families decently. With this comes self-respect, ambition, enlarging desires, expanding tastes, culture, and education. The conditions out of which are generated vice and crime are gradually done away; while by healthier bodies and more intelligent minds the bases of moral predispositions are laid in the physical and mental nature. The ordination of labor rightly followed, work becomes a direct moral education, training in habits of temperance, faithfulness, truthfulness, honesty; correcting the root of all evil, selfishness; developing manhood; while the improved home carries out the training of the workshop, and society, as its component parts ennobles ever the standard of life. Successive generations coming thus upon the stage with ever higher vantage ground—rising to ever purer measures of life—the Spirit of God ever present, vitalizing the economy of society by the inspirations of truth and grace breathing within the spirit of men ever larger inbalations of the life of God; developing an immortal individuality; cementing a divine association; mankind thus realizing in its upward progress that order, actualized first in the Church as the germ of human society wherein, "building the house," the ruling and vitalizing intelligence and will, from which all the body, by joints and bands having nourishment, ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God, "till we all come unto a perfect manhood, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ;" and in "The Regeneration" humanity is born again.

What an inspiring uplook this Gospel of the kingdom opens to us, as above all the chaos of strife which seems to deny God we see the slow, sure workings of the laws of God, ordering peace on earth, good will among men. Catch the vision of the great white throne, and on the throne one set like unto the Son of man; and take comfort and cheer, as we know ourselves beneath the rule of Christ. "The Lord is King, be the people never so impatient; He sitteth upon His throne, be the earth never so unquiet." What an inspiring outlook into the future of man, as we toil to mitigate the present woe; seeing on beyond the good time coming, millennial happiness and holiness, when labor and laborers and the solitary place shall be glad, the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose; when the righteous King with righteousness shall judge the poor and reprove in equity for the meek of the earth; when they shall not hurt nor destroy in all His holy mountain. For the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. As of old to one people so now to all peoples, the prophet of the living God may cry, Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God. The voice of Him that crieth in the wilderness: Prepare the the way of the Lord; make straight in the desert a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain; and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. * * * O Zion, that bringest good tidings; get thee up into the high mountains. O Jerusalem, that bringest good tidings lift up thy voice with strength; lift it up; be not afraid; say unto the cities of Judah, "Behold your God."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 5.

From 10 to 12 o'clock.

$25,000 5-20 R.	'65	116⅛	
1,000 5-20 C.	'65	118⅝	
1,000 5-20 C.	'67	118¾	
5,000 do.		119⅞	
2,000 do.		119⅝	
5,000 10-40 Coup.		114¼	
1100 Mich. Cen.		88 111	
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st.		91	
5,000 do.		91¼	
3,000 Iowa Mid. Sc.		85	
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.		93⅝	
1,000 do.		93	
12,000 Un. Pac. S. F.		78	
5,000 do.		78⅛	
8,000 do.		78¼	
50,000 Un. Pac. L. G.		80	
10,000 do.		80⅛	
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.		70	
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.		86⅜	
7,000 N. W. con. C. Gold bds.		93 82	
20,000 Harlem 1st.		108	
100 Quicksilver		33¾	
100 do.		33¾	
100 Quick. Pref.		44½	
52 Atl. & Pac. Tel.		18¼	
1800 Pacific Mail.		41¾	
300 do.		41¾	
300 do.		41⅝	
1500 do.		42	
1100 do.		41¾	
300 do.		41⅞	
500 do.		41⅝	
200 do.		41⅝	
300 do.		41⅝	
1100 do.		41⅝	
1000 do.		41⅝	
100 do.		c 41⅞	
100 do.		b3. 42	
200 do.		42	
200 do.		c 41⅞	
400 do.		42	
300 do.		41⅞	
300 do.		41⅞	
800 do.		41⅞	
1000 do.		41⅞	
80 do.		41⅞	
400 do.		41⅞	
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800 do.		s3. 41⅝	
800 do.		41⅞	
1000 do.		41⅞	
200 do.		c 41⅞	
1700 do.		b3. 42	
600 do.		42	
400 do.		b3. 42⅛	
400 do.		42	
1600 do.		42	
1100 do.		41⅞	
1200 do.		41¾	
100 Am. Dis. T.		b3. 39⅞	
800 Western Un.		s3. 82½	
200 do.		82⅝	
200 do.		82¼	
600 do.		82¼	
200 do.		c 82¼	
500 do.		s3. 82¼	
500 do.		c 82⅝	
200 do.		b3. 82⅝	
20 do.		82⅝	
100 do.		c 82⅝	
500 do.		82⅝	
700 do.		s3. 82¼	
800 do.		82¼	
1100 do.		82⅛	
100 do.		82⅛	
110 Panama.		115	
100 Pittsburg.		b3. 88½	
1800 Lake Shore.			80⅝
400 do.		s3.	80⅝
200 do.			80⅝
200 do.			80⅝
1100 do.			80⅝
100 do.		s3.	80⅝
1000 do.			80⅝
200 do.		b5.	80⅝
1000 do.		s3.	80⅝
3000 do.			80⅝
100 Michigan Cent.			78⅜
100 do.			78⅜
100 do.			79
10 do.			78¾
300 do.			79¼
220 do.			79
100 do.		s3.	79
600 do.			79¼
500 do.		b5.	79¼
56 do.			79½
100 do.			79½
200 do.			79¾
100 do.		b5.	79¾
1000 Union Pacific.			35⅞
200 do.		s3.	35¾
1000 do.			35⅞
500 do.		b5.	35⅞
56 do.			36
500 do.		s3.	35⅞
600 do.		b3.	35⅞
300 do.		c.	35⅞
400 do.			35¾
1000 do.			35¾
200 do.		c.	36
100 North-western Pf.			80⅞
8 N. J. Central.			106
10 do.			106¼
135 do.			106¼
200 Rock Island.			101⅝
200 do.			101¾
1015 do.			101⅝
130 do.			101⅞
267 do.			102
803 do.			102¼
307 do.			102¼
463 do.			102¼
61 do.			102¼
39 do.			102¼
571 do.			102¼
354 do.			102⅜
1015 do.			102⅝
354 do.			102⅝
98 do.			102¾
105 do.			102¾
1022 do.			102¾
109 do.			102¾
39 do.			102¾
392 do.			102¾
200 do.		c.	102¾
392 do.			102¾
600 do.			102¾
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200 do.			102¾
100 do.			102¾
100 do.			102¾
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Love's Sacrifice—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Yorick—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Louis James, Miss Sara Jewett.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Black Crook—Miss Emma Weatherby, Mrs. A. K. Bowler, Mr. Atkins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Red Tape—The Widow Hunt—Mr. John S. Clarke.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE—The Grand Duchess (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Smoke—Statue of the Period—Mr. W. T. Melville.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

STEINWAY HALL—Grand Concert—Mrs. H. Butman, Mrs. J. N. Davidson, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. J. N. Pattison.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary. Paintings, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

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THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

We give this morning a version of what the President's Message will be. It may be said that it is, if anything, the impression received by the Associated Press reporters of the impression received by the President's friends from the President himself. In other words, it is the Message at third hand. As the document itself will be sent to Congress before night, we shall not undertake to comment on the stuff sent in anticipation of it from Washington.

It is said that a sharp fight is to be made in the Senate against the confirmation of Postmaster General Jewell, who was appointed during the recess. The opposition seems mainly to be inspired by Senator Flanagan, who does not like the changes which Mr. Jewell has made among the postmasters of Texas. The new Postmaster General, who certainly appears to be heartily and honestly laboring for the improvement of the postal service, could not undertake reforms without arousing animosities in some quarter. That he should provoke the ire of sundry Southern Senators is not surprising. His change in the Texas postmasters, however, is one of the very few acts of the Administration touching Southern affairs that have met with the unqualified approval of all persons except those who are personally interested or involved.

Secretary Robeson's report gives a compact and lucid statement of the condition of the United States Navy. It also furnishes many suggestions concerning the maintenance of navy-yards, the *personnel* of the navy, the officers, their health, and other matters bearing directly upon the prosperity of this branch of the public service. But people will naturally be first attracted to what the Secretary says about the available strength of the navy. Although the total number of vessels is put at 163, and the guns at 1,254, the number of vessels classed as first, second, third, and fourth rates is only 73, carrying 902 guns. The number of light-draught iron-clads that are reckoned as only valuable for their old material is large; and the fact that there are steam cruisers in various stages of completion and are not worth finishing, is not particularly agreeable. Our naval vessels are proverbially expensive and short-lived; and the navy-yards of the country evidently contain a considerable number of condemned or unfinished vessels that should be got out of the way as soon as possible. Aside from this, however, the general condition of the service is reported upon with approval.

If nothing else comes of the acrid debate on Ultramontane issues, in the German Parliament, the world will certainly be entertained with some diplomatic gossip that would otherwise have been suppressed. Herr Joerg, of the clerical party, in his attack on Bismarck's foreign policy, did not hesitate to refer openly to the intervention of Germany in Spain. It has been an open secret that Bismarck's policy in that affair was more colored by the fact that Don Carlos represented Ultramontanism than that the Serrano Government represented Spain. This was naturally implied in the bitter speech of Herr Joerg, who characterized German recognition—or "intervention"—as a fiasco. The discussion of the Kullman attempt on Bismarck's life was certainly candid; and, if not specially good tempered, it was as frankly combative as some of the Congressional debates which have provoked very general comment in foreign journals. Bismarck's direct charge of this crime upon the Papal party was more like the bluff soldier than the wily diplomatist. But the climax seems to have been reached on Saturday, when the main question was clearly brought up by the sharp criticism made by the Ultramontanes upon the discontinuance of the German Legation at the Vatican. The Imperial Government has at last drawn the line. Rome is no longer recognized as possessed of any shadow of temporal power. The Pope is the head of the Church, not the arbiter of nations, nor the final authority in the disposal of thrones. If Germany needs any communication with the Pontiff, says the Chancellor, it must be held by the Ambassador to Italy. Then came the hot-tempered declaration from Prince Bismarck that it could be proved that the Vatican desired a victory for France in the late war. This was plain talk; it has been heretofore a delicate question for discussion in political journals and unofficial communications. But such a statement, made in what appears to have been an angry debate, and in the Reichstag, must arrest attention. There is no longer any attempt even at diplomatic concealment of the relations between the German Empire and the Vatican; non-intercourse is moral warfare.

Scientific observers throughout the hemisphere in which the transit of Venus across the sun will be visible will be ready tomorrow to record their observations. The *Swatara* expedition, from which The Times has already printed much interesting correspondence, has been reported at Hobart Town, Tasmania, where an observation party was landed. The ship next should have sailed for Chatham Island, off the coast of New-Zealand, and the observers there left would be the last of those taken out by the *Swatara*. The report to the Navy Department details the main incidents of the voyage from Cape Town to Hobart Town. The letter from our correspondent, printed to-day, gives a vivid picture of the forbidding region traversed by the voyagers after leaving the Cape of Good Hope. The weather, poor anchorage, and other difficulties prevented the proposed landing at the Crozets, a small group of islands, south-east of the Cape and about forty-eight degrees below the equator. The expedition finally landed the company of observers on Kerguelen's Land, better known among mariners by its sombre title of Island of Desolation, a solitary point fifty degrees below the equator. Reports of the weather usually prevalent in that region do not encourage us to hope for the most favorable results from the observations at Kerguelen; but the points for observations in that latitude are sufficiently numerous to insure obtaining the desired data.

CONGRESS.

Congress, during the session which opens to-day, does not promise to furnish a topic for very lively discussion. Although it might do much, it is not generally expected to do anything beyond the ordinary routine business. If it passes the Appropriation bills, gets through its half-score of Saturday talks, and provides a Government for the District of Columbia, it will do pretty nearly all that the public expect of it. There are several reasons why expectation goes no further than this very modest programme. The session is to be a short one at best. Commencing on the 7th of December, it ends the 3d of March, a period of eighty-seven days. Of this period twelve days are Sabbaths; ten, at least, will be Saturdays, devoted to what is termed "general debate," but which is really a species of Congressional soliloquy, in which no one is interested but the speaker; nine or ten days will be occupied with the holiday vacation, and there will remain but some fifty-six days for business of any kind. Of these the Appropriation bills will occupy from one-half to two-thirds, and in the fragment left, it will be next to impossible to mature any important measure.

Doubtless a number of such measures will be proposed, and some of them will receive considerable attention and pointed debate. It is a moral certainty that the financial question will be brought up and discussed. The discussion itself must necessarily be of value, because, however plain may be the path of duty and prosperity to those who have studied it, the mind of a representative body in a free government cannot be brought to definite action on any great subject without a good deal of time spent in talking the matter over. And this process, tedious though it may seem, removes prejudice, enlightens the uninformed, corrects errors, and helps immensely to establish that general *consent* of the people to the measure finally enacted which every measure must have to be efficient and safe. But beyond the advantages secured by discussion, we presume this Congress will hardly give us anything on the finances. We do not see how any one, in view of what was done last session, and of what has occurred since, can reasonably expect anything more. Last session Congress was restrained from positive inflation of the currency, once by the President's veto, and afterward by the knowledge that the veto would be again used, if it became necessary, for a similar purpose. Finally a bill was passed which was made up of two classes of provisions, one class tending directly to a large increase of the currency available for circulation, the other class establishing a method of redeeming national bank notes, of which no one can say that it has yet produced the slightest effect upon the volume of the currency. Since Congress adjourned we have had the general elections, and though one State—Illinois—was carried on a hard-money platform, where the issue was pretty distinctly made up, other States in which the financial issue was defined have gone heavily against specie payments. It is quite possible that out of this state of things, in the near future, there may grow a sharp struggle over the financial question, in which, taking the whole country together, the friends of specie payments may carry the day. But, so far as the present Congress is concerned, we do not think the effect of the recent elections will be found to have disposed that body toward sound financial legislation. We are none the less convinced, however, that if Congress had the wisdom and courage to do so, it might, by taking a decisive step toward specie payments, do the country an enormous service, and place the Republican Party on the right side of the question which is more likely than any other to be the controlling one in 1876.

Whatever else we may get from Washington, we are likely to have abundance of personal controversies. Ben Butler will naturally desire to explain the causes of his defeat, and in doing that a good many heads are likely to be broken, and much hard language used. When this statesman s on the war-path no one is likely to complain of dullness in the House of Representatives. Exercises of this kind will doubtless largely enter into the work of the session between this and Christmas, and then there will be the recent Republican reverses to account for, a task which may reasonably be expected to occupy some time. If it were likely to be of any use, we should urge Congressmen who feel inclined toward it to resist the inclination, and keep as quiet as possible. The Republican reverses are something to which the old adage forcibly applies, "the least said the sooner mended." The fraction of the party which, by abstention or bolting, has thrown the House of Representatives into the hands of the Democrats, will not rejoin the party for anything that may be told them about the past. They will only do so if they can be convinced that in the future the party will do better by the country than it has done lately. Considering this fact, and considering, also, that the Democratic Party cannot use the power which its recent victories have given it without serious dissensions—cannot move a step without exposing itself flank and rear—it is evident that the proper policy of the Republicans is one of "armed observation." That is the only policy of which the opposition can make nothing during the session, and which, under existing circumstances, can be followed without producing any weakness in its own ranks. Looking to the future, and asking only what would be the strongest and highest position for the party to take, we could easily urge it to restore to the country a sound currency, and secure, as it would earn, the renewed and increased confidence of the people. Failing that, the Republicans cannot do better than to transact the pressing business of the session with diligence and moderation—and nothing more.

PERSONAL GUARANTEES.

The sharp practice which goes on in connection with the stock market is a periodical cause of disturbance in trade which "experts" ought to be able to foresee with as much certainty as astronomers calculate eclipses. There are certain seasons of the year at which the trains of gunpowder laid by stock-jobbers of various kinds are sure to end in explosion. This year the blow-up has been a little delayed. It generally occurs toward the latter end of October or the beginning of November. Sometimes one stock is the cause of the "break," and sometimes another. Erie has been a frequent source of disaster, and it is at this moment as likely as ever to keep up its old reputation as a Mother Carey's chicken, the harbinger of storms. The road is rotten to the core, and there seems to be no sort of hope for it until Messrs. Barlow & Co. are taken off its overloaded back. But the great scandal of the season has arisen over the Pacific Mail Company—a line which, under proper management, might have been prosperous, but which to-day is pronounced by its Ex-President to be in a most dismal and disgraceful plight. The Directors, or some of them, have been playing all sorts of tricks with the stock. They have, according to Mr. Sage, systematically doctored the accounts, or, as the Ex-President puts it, they have "overestimated the assets and correspondingly depreciated the liabilities." And a more outrageous offense than that could scarcely be committed by the managers of any company in the world. Large sums of money have been paid out for lobbying at Washington—and we hope before long to get hold of the names of the precious legislators who received the bribes. It is reported that the company owes $160,000 for taxes. Add this to the $170,000 overdrawn on the Bank of California, as charged by the Ex-President, and we have $330,000 to put to the floating liabilities of the company—thus making the grand total of these liabilities **$2,185,625,** *exclusive* of the amount due to John Roach & Sons, ship-builders. And yet, in the face of such facts as these, the public is bidden to believe that the affairs of the company were never more prosperous than at the present moment.

And who gives this assurance? If John Jacob Astor and Moses Taylor and Marshall O. Roberts, and other "leading citizens," signed a certificate to that effect after a thorough investigation of the books of the company—such as they made into Controller Connolly's books when they reported them "all right"—it would scarcely suffice to allay the suspicions now excited. But, in this case, the personal guarantee comes from Rufus Hatch—a man of no very great reputation in the commercial world, and whose word is worth just nothing at all on this particular question. For he is interested in keeping his position, and in putting the best face possible upon the company's affairs. Under what circumstances he was elected Director—with what secret bargains and agreements—it would be curious to discover, and we should like very much to hear him explain. Whatever may be the truth about all that, nothing could be more impudent than his present position According to Mr. Sage—and who is to choose between the word of Mr. Sage and Rufus Hatch?—he, Hatch, has admitted the existence of gross irregularities in the affairs of the company. At that celebrated Sunday meeting, he "made a clean breast of it." In consequence of his disclosures, the President of the company thought it prudent to "step down and out," on account, as he delicately explained, of "pressing engagements elsewhere." And now the very same Mr. Hatch who made a "clean breast of it" comes forward and pledges his word that the company was never in so good a condition. *His* word!—as if it could have the least weight in such a controversy as this. Indeed, what would any man's unsupported word be worth, placed in Rufus Hatch's position, and having the reasons which he has for avoiding unpleasant revelations?

This system of palming off "personal guarantees" upon the public, in the place of true and honest statements of accounts has been worked to death. Tweed and Connolly tried it, and for a year at least it answered very well. But ever since then people have regarded it with great suspicion. The Directors of the Pacific Mail Company have not presented a proper report to the stockholders for a year and a half. They have in the meantime been operating largely in the stock. They are in debt beyond all reason, and their working stock is in bad order. A formidable rival threatens now to seize their business. One of the Directors calls another a "liar," and a second calls a third a "thief." The Ex-President says that the Directors have juggled the accounts, and Rufus Hatch, "Managing Director," retorts that the Ex-President "is on his way to the Penitentiary!" Is not this a nice little concern for anybody to put his money in? Under all the circumstances, it is not surprising to learn that shrewd business men in California have set up a rival line, that they are in treaty for three large and fast ocean steamers, and that Pacific Mail is likely to have its epitaph written sooner than anybody would have deemed possible a year ago. And that epitaph will be, "Killed by its friends," among whom must certainly be included Rufus Hatch. Decidedly, everybody but speculators will give the company a wide berth at the present moment.

PROGRESS IN PARIS.

The Republican Municipal Council of Paris has latterly received many congratulations on the good work it has accomplished since the fall of the Empire, and the Parisian journals devote much of their space to a review of these labors. The *Siècle* says that the Council "has reduced to naught the principal objection of those who once refused that institution to the city, saying that universal suffrage was powerless to make decent choices." The Council elected by the votes of that people who were haughtily accused by the imperial Government of not knowing what was best for them, has done vastly more for the regeneration and the improvement, morally and materially, of Paris, since 1871, than the servants of the Empire were ever able to effect in the same time. It came to its task when the great city was in distress, and in the midst of a desolating war, whose results caused it to pay a contribution of two hundred millions of francs. It found a disordered municipal budget, which the mighty schemes of Napoleon and his architects had long since rendered incapable of being brought into immediate order without the use of extraordinary resources. There was little, if any, money in the treasury, and "the sources of income were all very much diminished."

The Council elected under the Republic was composed mainly of lawyers, doctors, professors, and business or commercial men, who seemed too much absorbed in their own work to suddenly undertake the management of such vast affairs as those of the chief city of France. But they entered earnestly into an era of retrenchment and reform, from which they were turned aside by no pretexts and no political exigencies. They labored day and night, actuated by a desire to prove to the world that a Republican Government could control and arrange the machinery of a city which had long been governed by centralized and arbitrary power. They found that a loan was necessary, and they voted for it. They blotted out such obligations of the past as were irksome and pressing, and continued their work of reducing salaries and cutting off all useless offices. They imposed new taxes only with great care. So they managed to strike a balance in 1872, in 1873, and in 1874; and certainly surprised those enemies of their rule who had long prophesied that the Councilors would retire in disgrace from their high offices.

As they had found many vast public improvements begun in the metropolis, they deemed it expedient to continue some of them; but they occupied themselves simply with those which were necessary, and allowed the others to remain incomplete. They discovered that the Empire had been building in Paris a new opera-house which was to cost sixty millions of francs, but had been expending only a small sum on the establishment and maintenance of public schools for free education, and they determined to reform this error. They found that in Paris sixty thousand children were annually obliged to go without school privileges, because the wiseacres of the Empire had not seen fit to erect decent schoolhouses for people in moderate circumstances. It will never be forgotten that the Councilors, indignant at the gross neglect of educational interests which they had discovered, voted, on one occasion, eighteen millions of francs for the support of schools in the city. They did this to vindicate their honor and that of the masses who had elected them, and who were anxious to show the world that they had not, of their own free wills, encouraged ignorance.

The sum of six millions of francs has thus far been expended on schools and school edifices, since the Republican Municipal Council began its worthy work in Paris. Many of the old schools have been greatly improved and enlarged; and Paris has twenty thousand more pupils in its primary departments than it had three years ago. During that time, also, normal schools for both male and female teachers and for apprentices have been founded. The budget of public instruction, which in 1869 was only 6,194,000 francs, is now 9,756,000. "And this," says the *Siècle*, "is by no means the best of all." The citizens are rapidly arriving at the establishment of a thorough system of gratuitous, obligatory, and completely secular instruction, such as the Council General of the Seine voted in favor of a few weeks since.

This evidence of decided progress in the right direction in Paris is unfortunately counterbalanced by the lamentable condition of the schools in the country parishes of France, where no advancement worth naming is perceptible, and where the priesthood is gaining absolute control of all the schools. But it will go far to show those timid people of the nation, who fancied that Republicanism meant anarchy, misrule or chaos, that it is capable, instead, of giving order and culture to the masses.

VARIETIES OF NEW-YORK LIFE.

The unknown is always wonderful, and nothing, perhaps, exercises a greater effect upon the imagination of eager and excitable country-bred youth than a great city. Those who are familiar with Mrs. Gaskell's *Memoir of Charlotte Bronté* will remember how London had exercised this fascination on her unhappy brother Branwell to such an extent that strangers, with whom he conversed at the village inn, could not believe that he had never seen the great city, so accurately was it mapped out in his mind. To those always familiar with crowded streets, romantic emotions in regard to them become hard to comprehend. The clerk or man of business, who year in and year out takes his seat at the too familiar desk, to go through his daily drudgery, finds little enough of pleasurable excitement. To him life seems quite as prosaic, if not as dull, a thing as though he were amid those lonely wolds where Branwell's reckless spirit chafed and fretted; and, indeed, no more "humdrum" life can be led in the country than thousands lead in a great city. Yet to the observant and contemplative there is in such a city as this a perennial field of interest presented. It is probably the most cosmopolitan place in the world, and offers a scope for the study of the most various and opposite phases of national character. Perhaps partly as the result of the peculiar conformation of Manhattan Island, the trite saying as to one half the world not knowing how the other half lives is especially true concerning it. Whereas in so many other great cities a man takes short cuts through obscure and tortuous streets to reach his destination, he here either walks down Broadway or travels in a car with his eyes on a newspaper. Thus he may pass years as ignorant of life outside half a dozen leading thoroughfares as though he dwelt in the Adirondacks, while a pretty large Germany, a considerable France and Italy, and a sample more or less considerable of almost every nation under the sun is around him. These various populations seem to converge more or less upon the Bowery. There are cafés, restaurants, and beer saloons there which contain the most motley groups. The German places are, in many instances, entirely German. You need not have an idea from your surroundings that you are out of the Faderland. One very popular haunt recalls in the most vivid manner, even to the view from a side window over house-tops, the London district of Soho or Leicester square. Half the company have just the "political exile" cut about them. They are for the most part absorbed with chess, dominoes, or greasy packs of cards, while at the further end are several billiard tables, which are surrounded by an interested crowd of lookers-on. The people who frequent this café appear to have nothing particular to do; for whereas up-town clubs and fashionable places of resort are empty in the daytime, this, on the contrary, is so full that it is often difficult to obtain a seat. No needless money has here been expended on furniture or decorations; but, on the other hand—and this might be generally followed with advantage—the best cup of coffee in the City for ten cents may probably be had here. The searcher-out of odd nooks and corners, too, is sometimes rewarded by finding a good dinner. A really excellent French restaurant was lately discovered in a purlieu, once a Quaker, and therefore, it need not be added, highly respectable, place of residence, contiguous to the not very chaste neighborhood of Chatham street. "How in the world," inquired the partaker of an excellent repast, "does such a place come to be here?" The explanation was that the proprietor, a Frenchman, had a *clientèle* of his countrymen to begin with, s ome of them—young men in business, and others who lived among themselves and had no aspirations after fashionable society—lived in his house, and gradually the fame of his establishment got abroad; but a man might live fifty years in New-York and not have a notion of its existence.

The waifs and strays of Europe, the men young and old who have come to grief, the disappointed and ruined who live on pittances doled out from home and to whose erratic tastes the life of a boarding-house is utterly intolerable, find their haven in such retreats. Branwell Bronte would have taken to them as the duck does to water. They would be gladly hailed by exiles fresh from the *Quartier Latin*. For one dollar a perfectly satisfactory dinner and good light claret may be had, and then abandoning France for Germany, the visitor may read his evening news and smoke his cigar while he listens to the band in the Atlantic Garden, all that is expected being the purchase of a five-cent glass of beer "for the good of the house." Cheap living and cheap amusement are not so entirely out of the reach of the humbler pockets in this City as many may suppose.

SOME NEW CANNIBALS.

Cannibal stories have been rather meagre of late; no missionaries have been cooked; no shipwrecked sailors have furnished meals to the hungry inhabitants of some remote island; no new anthropophagi seem to have been discovered in antipodal climes. The Fiji Islands and the Sandwich Isles send us no more stories of savage banquets at which roasted human beings have been served up; and the world is, perhaps, beginning to believe that there was never any truth in the stories which horrified the civilized mind for many a year. It is difficult to imagine that the gentle and sensuous islander whom Charles Warren Stoddard has so charmingly described in his *South Sea Idyls* ever brandished the rude stone knife over his roasting adversary, or indulged in barbaric orgies while unfortunate victims graced the spit from which he intended to take his dinner. "Possibly it was all a slander," say the humanitarians; "let us put it away out of our thoughts."

But a story of cannibalism comes from the romantic mountain region of Chihuahua, in Mexico, that loveliest of lands, where "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile." It is a land where nature has provided everything that the heart of the most exacting epicure could desire—fruits in richest profusion, and game of all kinds. The climate is superb; one might imagine it a country which would produce a race of demigods rather than a class of cannibals. Yet here is the story, reported to be true by numerous American correspondents. The Spaniards have a saying that some stories may well be made to wait *in quarantine* before they are believed, and one of the correspondents gives this caution with regard to the following, which he, nevertheless, relates.

The Alcalde of a small village in Chihuahua had been for some months observed to meet his friends late at night at a house in the outskirts of the town, for supper and a genial outpouring of wit. The principal dish at these gatherings was usually compounded of the savory flesh of swine or kids. To this there could be no possible objection; and the Alcalde, being the principal authority of the place, was naturally free from any questions concerning the late hours and strange orgies which he and his cronies were said to indulge in. But one day a neighbor, an Indian woman, missed her little three-year-old child, and at once, in Mexican-Indian fashion, began to accuse every one in the vicinity of sorcery. She had already selected several unfortunates as agents in her child's sudden disappearance, and one or more of them would doubtless have been burned alive had not another, and still another, and yet another neighbor, on succeeding days, reported the losses of their tender infants. Great excitement ensued; and at last suspicion fell upon the midnight suppers of the Alcalde and his companions. The "political chief" of the section was summoned. Armed with his superior authority, he penetrated the secrecy of the Alcalde's mystic rendezvous, and there discovered the heads and bones of thirteen children. The Alcalde confessed that the missing infants had been barbecued, or roasted whole, and the cannibals, ere they were hanged—for speedy vengeance was their portion—told the political chief, with fiendish joy, that "had he ever tasted the roast he would have joined the infernal association." This history all the respectable papers of the City of Mexico vouch for, and the children in Chihuahua are not allowed to leave their parents' houses even to play about the doors. The Alcalde may have swallowed the children; but we cannot manage to swallow the story.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

A revival of "Love's Sacrifice" is to occur at the Union Square Theatre to-night. The play has been cast to the full strength of the regular company, and will be set with the irreproachable taste which characterizes the *mise-en-scène* at this favorite house. Mr. Maccabe opens Robinson Hall with his attractive entertainment, and Wood's Museum invites attention by means of a new drama called "The Organ Man," while the Bowery Theatre announces a fresh play called "Smoke." The charitable should be reminded that Mrs. Butman's concert in aid of the Home for Christian Care may be attended this evening at Steinway Hall.

PERSONAL.

The numerous friends of Mr. Harry Stanfield will learn with pleasure that he recently sang at a concert given by M. De La Mix, a young pianist and *premier prix de l'Institut* at Meulan, in France, and that his performance, which was virtually his debut on French soil, gave great satisfaction. Mr. Stanfield was soon to appear in Italy. The *American Register* judiciously remarks: "His beautiful voice and strong dramatic feeling, joined to that Koh-i-noor of a tenor's vocal treasure—a high C of perfect quality—will doubtless insure him immediate and brilliant success."....The *Christian at Work* mentions that Miss M. E. Toedt, the accomplished young violiniste of this City, has just passed a most successful examination at the Conservatory at Brussels. "Among thirty competitors she took the first place, and was assigned a position at the head of the first class. Her twenty-nine co-competitors were men."....We are informed that Mr. Sidney Rosenfeld has translated into English "A Success," a play by Lindau, possessed of merits which ought to be made known to local audiences. "A Success"—the German title is "Ein Erfolg"—has been acted in Berlin and Vienna to great applause, and Mr. Rosenfeld's work, we learn, has been done from the author's advance sheets.

KENTUCKY.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Louisville, Dec. 6.—The Board of State Canvassers have just declared the official result of the Congressional elections. The majorities are: First District, A. R. Boon, 81; Second District, J. Y. Brown, 35,172; Third District, C. W. Millikin, 4,789; Fourth District, Proctor Knott, 3,581; Fifth District, E. Y. Parsons, 3,441; Sixth District, Thomas L. Jones, 3,127; Seventh District, J. C. S. Blackburn, 6,253; Eighth District, Milton J. Durham, 7,813; Ninth District, John D. White, 629; Tenth District, J. B. Clarke, 2,998—all Democrats except White. Total vote cast, 125,563.

By the Auditor's report for 1874, just published, there are 250,878 white and 48,846 black voters, or a total of 299,724 legal voters in Kentucky. There are fewer negroes in the Ninth District than in any of the others.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 6.—A large Catholic meeting in favor of total abstinence was held to-night in St. Charles' Church. Mr. James M. O'Brien, of New-York, National Secretary of the Temperance Union of America, made a vigorous address, showing the earnestness of Catholic opposition to intemperance, as seen in five hundred parish societies now in existence, and new ones springing up at the voice of the priests every day. St. Charles' Church numbers one thousand members. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and a large number of new signers was obtained. The Centennial Committee reported that rapid progress and a large collection had been made.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 6.—Schooner Red Rover, Capt. Bowden, from Ellsworth, with a cargo of shooks, for Boston, was towed into Gloucester on the 5th inst. by the light-house tender Myrtle, having lost her foremast and split her sails on the night of the 4th off the Isle of Shoals.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The Signal Office reports that the sloop Long Joe, from New-Rochelle, East River, manned by two men, was swamped yesterday afternoon in Barnegat Inlet. One of the men named William Lockwood, was drowned, and the other, named Dunohoe, was saved by Yates, the light-house-keeper, and J. W. Kensey.

PACIFIC MAIL.

ONE EFFECT OF THE BAD MANAGEMENT OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the recent controversies that have been going on in relation to the financial affairs and the general management of the Pacific Mail Company, one very important matter seems to have been entirely overlooked. I refer to the recent contract between the Panama Railroad Company and Pacific Mail. This contract, if enforced by the former company, (and no one doubts they hold the key to the situation, and have the power to do so,) will put the last nail in the coffin of the Pacific Mail Company.

By the provisions of this agreement the Pacific Mail are tied hand and foot—the Panama Company now exact an arbitrary charge on passengers and freight, but the Pacific Mail Company are further made to guarantee that this arbitrary or fixed charge shall be sufficient with its other business to keep up the payment of dividends of twelve (12) per cent. on the Panama stock.

Now it happens to be known that the Panama Railroad have been earning about eight per cent., though paying (twelve), and this deficit of four per cent. on $7,000,000, or $280,000 annually, must be borne by the already overloaded Pacific Mail.

At two steamers out from this port monthly, and at the average earnings on San Francisco freight per steamer, the whole entire freight-earnings between New-York and San Francisco will not be enough to pay the additional obligations assumed under this contract. R.

A BAD PROSPECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present crisis in the financial affairs of Pacific Mail has no doubt been hastened by the disgraceful scenes recently enacted among the Directors, resulting in the resignation of the President, and the complete loss of confidence in those that remain.

It is the old story; rose-colored reports have been published and the real situation of the affairs carefully concealed from the public and the shareholders. At last some one leaks; the true situation begins to be known; each officer tries to shirk the responsibility of the result; the President accuses the General Manager of deception, of concealing the true financial condition of the company, until his "Sunday confession," when Mr. Hatch, so says Mr. Sage, made a clean confession of it, revealing a "worse condition of affairs than even the newspapers had stated."

But there is one underlying cause for the present misfortunes of Pacific Mail. Her decline commenced with the driving of the last spike at Promontory in 1869, which united the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and completed the railway across the continent. From that moment she had a rival carrying passengers across from San Francisco to New-York in seven days. Is it not plain that the Pacific Mail Company must have up-hill work with her long sea voyages and transit across the isthmus, with its attendant danger to health, consuming twenty-eight to thirty days, in competing against such a rival as this. Old steam-ship men like Vanderbilt and Garrison sold out their interests in Pacific Mail as soon as the success of the Pacific railroads were assured. They saved both their prestige and money by doing so. AN UNLUCKY VICTIM.

ABOUT "STATEMENTS."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please advise Messrs. Guion, Talcott, and Alexandre, if they wish to preserve their reputation for intelligence, as well as for uprightness, not to accept, without the fullest personal examination, any statement of assets and liabilities emanating from the present Managing Director, or any of his subordinates.

During the present management, there have been four statements (three official and one unofficial), viz.: May 31, 1873, May 1, 1874, Sept. 18, 1874, and November, 1874. These statements, each purporting to be correct, are, unfortunately, like the stripes on the zebra, "nary one alike." Mr. Guion stands too high in this community, and is now too thoroughly forewarned to justify his lending his name to a fifth deception.

Your correspondent this morning speaks of Mr. Sage as having levied blackmail on Mr. Stockwell to the extent of $100,000 before consenting to the compromise whereby the company lost over $400,000. Will Mr. Rufus Hatch kindly explain his own connection with a similar transaction, less in amount? In doing so he may possibly need those "four Bibles," which the "St. Paul interest" will gladly return for that purpose,

Everybody who knows anything about it, knows perfectly that the present Directors came into office in May, 1873; that all the facts which they pretend to have recently discovered were then known to all of them, and long previously to some of them. These matters were charged by them against Stockwell, and compromised with him, and no steps were taken against Irwin for eighteen months. Even at this late day those proceedings are brought in a State where the Directors have first ascertained the defendant has no property! With what grace can the Directors assume the robes of sanctity after their compromise with Stockwell, and when they still keep under pay the person by whose hands were executed all the misdeeds charged on the absent Stockwell? VACUUM GAUGE.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your inquiries respecting the condition, prospects and general management of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are pertinent and proper. Permit me to ask if it would not be within the power and province of the State Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the company.

Of course, Congress will make the whole matter a subject of inquiry at an early day, and if it is found that the present directory is abusing the trust confided to them by the votes of the stockholders, it may become a question for the courts to decide whether they cannot be dislodged from their positions. The public has nothing to do with the petty and unmanly squabbles between the Directors, who have been playing the game of "foot-ball" with the stock, but they have a right to know if the property in which they are interested is in the hands of persons capable of protecting it. Permit me to ask was the statement furnished and extensively circulated by the company a few weeks ago, "by order of the Board," and signed by the three new Directors, an honest and correct exhibit of the company's affairs? If so, what has become of the money then in the Treasury, since the date of its publication? Did Messrs. Guion, Talcott, and Alexandre lend their names to a false statement, as did the illustrious committee of respectable gentlemen who certified to the correctness of Controller Connolly's books a few weeks before The Times unearthed the Tammany frauds? A. A.

WORKS OF MEDIÆVAL ART.

Among the exhibits at the Lady's Fair now in progress at No. 30 Union square is a collection of figures in wood-carving and in terra cotta which appears to be regarded by visitors with special interest. This collection has been presented by Mr. E. McK. Holly. The figures are exceedingly beautiful, and as works of art are of the mediæval type. They are of great variety, representing angels, saints, hermits, peasants, and mendicants, and vary from four to fourteen inches in height. There are a few groups of the Virgin and St. Joseph protected by an angel, which are of remarkable beauty. The wood carving of some of the figures is a perfect example of the most delicate kind of tracery. The terra cotta figures appear to belong to a character of work of which there are some specimens in the chapels of the old Benedictine monasteries in France. The antiquity of these latter ranges probably between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. Some of the figures of Mr. Holly's collection are perfectly beautiful in their anatomical proportions, while their coloring is of peculiar delicacy. They are eagerly purchased at the fair by lovers of art, and at figures much below their worth from an art standpoint.

BURGLARY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 6.—The store of R. Potter & Son, at West Springfield, Penn., was entered by burglars last night. After blowing open the safe they took from it between $5,000 and $10,000 in money and bonds and then fired the building. The loss on the building and stock is $12,000. The stock is insured for $4,000.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE SWATARA ON HER WAY FROM CAPE TOWN TO KERGUELEN.

THE DEPARTURE FROM TABLE BAY—ROUGH WEATHER — POSSESSION ISLAND — DESCRIPTION OF THE PLACE—THE CROZET GROUP—CLIMATE—OFF FOR KERGUELEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOBART TOWN, Tasmania, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

At 1 P. M., Aug. 17, we began to haul out of the dock at Cape Town, and in an hour and three-quarters we cleared the bulk-heads and were fairly into Table Bay. Here we lay till 4:15 P. M., when the engines were started and we steamed out to sea. There was very little wind, so the ocean was quite smooth, and we held our course within two or three miles of the land. As we coasted along, the sun fell low in the west, and his rays clothed the flanks of Table Mountain and the Twelve Apostles in a vesture of purple and gold, gorgeous beyond all description. For a time the scene was like fairy land, but as the shades of night fell on the waters the mountains put on more sombre hues, and presently disappeared altogether, leaving us alone with the twinkling stars over our heads.

Next morning at 9:30 we stopped our engines and trusted our progress to the favoring breezes. All day long there was a heavy swell, and the wind kept increasing till at night it became a howling gale in which the ship pitched and rolled so heavily that it was impossible to stand upon her decks without holding on. On the morning of Aug. 19 the wind was still high, but by evening it moderated to a top-gallant breeze. The sea remained rough for a couple of days, and after that we had a week of fine weather with no drawback whatever, except occasionally a heavy swell, and a few squalls such as always occur in that part of the world.

DOGS IN A STORM.

At Cape Town the members of the Crozet and Kerguelen parties purchased some dogs to take to their stations, and the behavior of these animals during rough weather furnished us much amusement. They could not become accustomed to the motion of the ship, and whenever she rolled deeply they would always face the weather side of the deck, and try to walk in that direction—that is, they always strove to walk up-hill; probably with the idea of preventing themselves from falling, they knew not whither. During the gale mentioned above, the decks sometimes stood at an angle of thirty-five or forty degrees, and at such instants the thorough demoralization of the dogs would have been pitiable if it had not been so laughable. They crouched down close to the deck and tried to hang on with their claws, but all in vain; they slipped helplessly from side to side, and then, with tails between their legs and bodies quivering with abject terror, they looked beseechingly to the men around them and whimpered for help.

On the afternoon of Aug. 28, the wind, which was blowing pretty strongly, came out dead ahead, and, in order to save time fires were lighted under the boilers, and at 6:30 P. M. the sails were furled, and the engines were started. However, the steam did us little good, for before midnight the wind freshened to a gale so severe that we were obliged to heave to. Next day about noon the weather moderated sufficiently to allow us to proceed on our course, but the atmosphere became thick and foggy, and the sea continued very rough.

SIGHTING THE CROZET ISLANDS.

At daylight on Sunday morning, Aug. 30, Hog Island, the most westerly of the Crozet group, was sighted, appearing like a mass of mountains, their summits concealed by clouds, and their flanks, down to the level of the sea, never entirely free from rolling masses of mist. We passed within two miles of its southern shore, but the circumstances were not such as to enable us to form any trustworthy notion of its character. Not a tree nor a bush was visible, and, although on the south-east side the hills were lower, and covered with green, (probably moss,) still the whole place impressed us as bleak and desolate.

A HARD GALE—POSSESSION ISLAND.

Immediately after clearing the eastern side of Hog Island we caught some glimpses of the group of rocky islets known as the Twelve Apostles, but owing to the fog they were never well seen. Hog and Possession Islands are forty-two miles apart, and by noon we were almost midway between them. At 3 P. M., when we were nine miles from the westernmost point of Possession Island, the wind began to increase in violence, and by 4:30 P. M. it was blowing a gale, and the air was so thick with rain, snow, and mist that it was impossible to see a quarter of a mile ahead. We were then off the north-west end of the island, four miles from the shore, and the wind was blowing from the south. The northernmost point of the island was only seven and a half miles distant, and we were trying to round it in the hope of finding shelter under its lee. However, the gale was too much for us, and with the ship under double-reefed topsails, the island enveloped in fog, and darkness rapidly approaching, there was nothing for it but to lie to on the port tack, and that was accordingly done. During the night the gale was very severe, but toward morning it abated, and at daylight we found Hog Island and the Twelve Apostles again in sight. In fifteen hours we had drifted thirty-seven miles dead to leeward, and we were then forty-two miles north-west of Possession Island. In order to reach it, the ship's head was put about, the sails furled, and the engines started; but, with a high wind and heavy sea both against us, our progress was necessarily slow. In the afternoon the fog cleared away, and, although the sky was still cloudy, we obtained our best view of the island. Its north-west end was toward us, and seemed to consist of a mass of hills piled one above the other, terminating in two principal peaks five thousand feet high, with a saddle-shaped depression (filled with smaller peaks) between them. For perhaps a thousand feet from the sea level the land was bare, but everything above that was covered with snow. Of trees and bushes there were none. About 4 P. M. we arrived opposite the island, and as we ran along its north-eastern side we were somewhat protected from the wind, and the water became smoother. This helped us considerably, and by 6:30 P. M., just as daylight was fading into darkness, we got into America Bay. It was blowing fresh outside, but close to the shore we found complete shelter from the wind, in water as smooth as a mill-pond, and there we anchored for the night.

ASPECT OF THE ISLAND.

In general shape Possession Island may be regarded as a parallelogram, with its longest sides lying from north-west to south-east. It is about seven miles broad by thirteen long, and, as the land is everywhere steep and precipitous, it is best characterized as the summit of a mountain range protruding from the sea. Ship Bay, a small pocket 1,000 feet wide by 1,500 feet deep, situated about the middle of the south-east end of the island, is by far its best harbor, and in fact is the only one shown on the latest English Admiralty charts. At the head of the bay there is a sandy beach a few yards in extent, and a strip of tolerably level ground, upon which the sealers have built a hut, where they some times reside during the sealing season. The bay is completely land-locked on three sides, and small vessels may lie there in perfect security during any storm except a south-easterly one. With the wind from that direction the waves roll freely in, creating a surf in which nothing can live, and the only safe course is to get up anchor and run out. Fortunately during the Summer months, (December to February,) south-east winds are rare, and vessels seldom visit the island at any other season.

In former years the sealers frequently left parties here for months at a time, and they, of course, became familiar with the island and gave names to all the principal localities. From a man who had belonged to one these parties I obtained the following information:

Starting from Ship Bay and going northward, we come first to a little beach known as "Shallop," and further on to another known as "Gaff Topsail." Beyond the latter lies "Capstan Point," which forms the north-east corner of the island. Rounding Capstan Point brings us to the north-east side of the island, and proceeding along it in a north-westerly direction, we come successively to Sandy Bay, America Bay, Windy Bay, and Ebie Bay, the latter taking its name from a ship which was wrecked there years ago. Windy Bay and Ebie Bay are contiguous to each other, being separated only by a strip of land called Ebie Bay Point. Beyond Ebie Bay is situated the most northerly point of the island, which is a huge vertical rock forming the north-east side of North Bay, and from that circumstance called "North Bay Perpendicular." Passing now to the north-west end of the island, and proceeding along it in a south-westerly direction, we arrive first at North Bay, and then at North-west Bay. Still further on is the most western point of the island, which has received the appellation of "Hole in the Wall," on account of a perforation in the rock through which a schooner might sail. Returning to Ship Bay, and going south-westward along the south-eastern end of the island, we come first to West Bay, then to South-west Bay, and finally to South-west Bay Point, which is the southern extremity of the island. At all these bays and beaches it is possible to land in a whale-boat during calm weather, but Ship Bay, America Bay, Windy Bay, Ebie Bay, and North-west Bay are the only places where even a sealing schooner can anchor. All of them are open to the sea, but, as they lie on three sides of the island, by shifting from one to another a small vessel can always find shelter. For a ship as large as the Swatara there is not a safe anchorage in the island. On account of being exposed to the prevailing winds the south-western side of the island is lashed by a surf so heavy that even the sealers give it a wide berth, and this shore is consequently little known.

THE CROZETS.

For half a century the Crozets were much frequented by vessels in search of seals and sea-elephants; but, by the year 1850 these animals were almost exterminated, and since then the islands have been little visited. As usual, the seals lived in rookeries, the principal one on Possession Island being at Hole in the Wall; but the sea-elephants were found everywhere along the shore. The season was from the beginning of January to the end of March, and during these months the sealing parties resided on the island in huts built for the purpose, one of which was at Ship Bay, three at America Bay, and one at North Bay. The latter is probably now in ruins, but the others are still standing. America Bay was a sort of central station, from which paths diverged to various parts of the island. The routes were as follows: To Windy Bay, forty-five minutes' walk, over two ranges of hills; to Ship Bay, two hours' walk, over a mountain; to North Bay, five hours' walk, over three mountains; to West Bay and to South-west Bay there were also paths, but they led over a very steep and difficult part of the island. To walk from Windy Bay to Ebie Bay occupied an hour and a half, and to walk from North Bay to North-west Bay occupied two hours, the path in each case leading over a range of hills. It is possible to walk from North-west Bay to Hole in the Wall, but it is hard climbing, and usually occupied at least twelve hours. Beyond that the hills are so rugged that the sealers regarded it as impossible to penetrate them. All these routes lead through the interior, because the coast is too precipitous to be traversed anywhere, except on the north-eastern end of the island, where the land is comparatively low, and there is no difficulty in walking along the shore from Ship Bay to Shallop and Gaff Topsail Beaches.

THE WEATHER.

The weather at the Crozets is generally stormy and disagreeable, but the range of temperature is probably not greater than in England. In winter snow always covers the mountains and hill-tops, and frequently extends down to the very shore itself. There, however, it rarely falls to so great a depth as twelve inches, and usually melts in a few days. The sealers care little for science, and I cannot discover that they ever kept any meteorological register here, but they tell me that in the dead of Winter the ice on the fresh-water ponds sometimes attains a thickness of sixteen or eighteen inches, which indicates a temperature not very different from that of central New-York during the months of January and February. For three-quarters of the year the sky is almost continually overcast, and for days, and even weeks, together, neither sun, moon, nor stars are visible; but in January, February, and March, the weather becomes finer and there are days of sunshine during which it is warm enough for a man to work comfortably in the open air without a coat. The sealers used frequently to cultivate little garden patches near their huts, but they never succeeded in raising anything save a few small radishes and some miserable potatoes about the size of walnuts—the climate is too wet and cold to bring anything to perfection. The native flora of the island is very scanty and is similar to that of Kerguelen, which will be described hereafter.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO LAND—OFF FOR KERGUELEN.

Our visit to Possession Island was paid too early in the season for fine weather—nor did we get any. We anchored in America Bay at dark on the last day of August. Toward midnight the atmosphere became somewhat thick, and the wind gradually increased in force till by daybreak it was blowing hard from the north-west, and, as the bay is open in that direction, our position was no longer safe. Accordingly, at 5:30 A. M. we got up our anchor and departed; but this was a matter of no regret to any one, for we never contemplated landing there, and under the most favorable circumstances we would not have remained more than an hour or two longer. We wished to establish our party at Ship Bay, five miles distant, and thither the vessel's head was directed. When we arrived there we hoped to find some place sufficiently sheltered to enable us to land; but, alas, we were doomed to disappointment. The wind drew around the island in such a way that the lee was very imperfect, and to send a boat's crew ashore would have been almost equivalent to condemning them to death by drowning. It blew a gale all day, and night came on without any prospect of its abating. To run in shore and anchored would have involved the certain destruction of the ship, and to lie off the island in such a night would have been scarcely less hazardous. We adopted the only safe course—we ran off shore to a sufficient distance, and there lay to till morning. At daylight we had drifted thirty-five miles to the south-east from Ship Bay, and, as the storm had not lulled in the least, it would hardly have been possible for us to regain that point before nightfall. What was to be done? Ever since we had been in the neighborhood of the Crozets the weather had been one continued succession of storms, and no man could say when they would abate. The expedition was pressed for time, and if we lingered longer here it was clearly at the risk of causing the New-Zealand and Chatham Island parties to arrive at their stations too late for the transit. With these and other difficulties besetting us, it was deemed best to abandon the Crozet stations, and the ship's head was reluctantly pointed toward Kerguelen.

THE LATE CHARLES A. TALBOT.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1874.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, held on Thursday, the 3d December inst., it was resolved that the President be requested to convey to the family of our late associate and friend Charles A. Talbot, the expression of our profound grief and sincere sympathy in the event which has deprived them of their honored head, and this company of the genial presence and of the valued services of its oldest member.

There is left to them and to us the satisfaction and the solace, that in life he was pure and lovely and of good report; that he passed through the trials and responsibilities of an active business life with a character for integrity that ennobles all success, seeking in retirement relief from the cares that attend a public career.

From his rural retreat, and from his City home, he brought to the occasional meetings of this board the calm judgment and the serene deportment of the retired merchant and the true gentleman.

It has been said by one who knew him well, that "Mr. Talbot has left no better man behind him." In this sentiment and in the sorrow that his death brings to all that knew him best, the members of this board fully share. Hence it is ordered that there be inscribed on our minutes, as a testimonial to the worth of the departed, this too feeble tribute to his memory.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

What a grand opportunity Gov. Chamberlain of South Carolina, has!

The Democrats of Mississippi are to hold a State Convention for consultation in Vicksburg on Friday, Jan. 8.

Two members of the new Pennsylvania House of Representatives, both physicians, have died since the election.

Minority representation increases the Republican membership in the Illinois Legislature to sixty-nine, when it would have been but fifty-four by the majority rule.

One of the Wilmington papers is filling itself day by day with long letters in favor of a convention to prepare a new Constitution for North Carolina. Hon. William A. Graham is one of the strongest advocates of such a movement.

Gen. William A. Quarles, of Tennessee, has issued a long address to the members of the Legislature of the State, in which he elaborately sets forth his views on national topics, in view of his candidacy for the United States Senate.

The name of Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., of New-York, appears in a number of our exchanges in the list of salary grabbers who have been elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. This is incorrect. Mr Ely returned his back pay to the Treasury of the United States.

A special election of member of Congress has been ordered in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania for Tuesday, 22d inst., to fill the vacancy in the present House, caused by the resignation of Hon. Ebenezer McJenkin. Mr. McJenkin's resignation does not take effect until Jan. 1.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation declaring that a vacancy exists in the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and ordering an election on the first Monday in August, 1875. The Democrat elected last August has been declared ineligible because of his connection with a duel.

It is now proposed to change by Legislative enactment the time of the Ohio elections from the second Tuesday of October to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November. The change was made in the new Constitution for the State which was rejected by the people at the special election in August last.

The call for the New-Hampshire Republican State Convention invites the participation of all the voters of the State who are in favor of sustaining the principles and integrity of the Republican Party; who desire the National and State Governments to be administered with honesty, efficiency, and economy; and who are in honest sympathy with the spirit of progress, enlightenment, and reform, which animates the best portion of the American people.

Speaking of the brilliant opportunity afforded the Congress which meets to-day, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "It is in the power of the Republican members of that body to fix the financial policy of the Government for many years to come, whether the Republican Party remains in power or not. Let it be once determined that this nation, within a fixed and not distant period, will redeem its long-dishonored promises, and let the steps be taken which will lead to that result with the least hardship, and no future Congress would dare to reverse them."

INTER-COLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

ITS FORMATION AND HISTORY—EXERCISES TO TAKE PLACE IN JANUARY—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTEST—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

A convention of delegates from fourteen colleges of the Eastern and Middle States met at Hartford, Conn., on the 19th of last February, to consider the expediency of forming an Inter-collegiate Literary Association, and the practicability of inter-collegiate competition for other than muscular pre-eminence. Such an association was then and there formed, and contests in essay writing and oratory decided to be held during the ensuing year. The management of these contests was left in the hands of an Executive Committee of five members of the association. The association also provided that the regulations under which each contest should be conducted be left to the option of two committees of judges chosen by the standing committee for their literary and oratorical eminence, such judges to be neither officers nor professors in any of the institutions represented in the contests. In pursuance of this action on the part of the association the standing committee has during the past Summer carried into effect a contest in essay writing. Col. T. W. Higginson, James T. Fields, and Richard Grant White accepted the responsibility of acting as judges, and published the following regulations for the contest: "The essays must be handed in before Oct. 1, 1874, must be restricted to 5,000 words in length, and written on either of the two following subjects: 'The Utilitarian Theory of Morals,' and any play or character of Shakespeare analyzed and criticised."

Thirteen essays, representing eight colleges, have been handed in, and are now under the judges' consideration. The decision of the judges will be made public at the close of the oratorical contest. The latter will be held in Association Hall on the 7th of January next.

W. C. Bryant, Whitelaw Reid, and George W. Curtis will act as judges. These gentlemen have announced the following regulations to the competitors: The orations must be the speaker's own productions; are not to exceed ten minutes in delivery; may be upon any subject, and will be considered in reference to:

First, original thought; second, style; third, method; of treatment, and fourth, delivery. Each college is entitled to one representative, who may be taken from the undergraduates or the class of 1874. In all instances the colleges have selected their representative orators by preliminary contests among their own undergraduates. The funds to defray the expenses of the enterprise are furnished by subscription among the colleges themselves. No college is admitted, to compete which has not paid in to the standing committee $40. Princeton has already subscribed $100. Them colleges have already signified their intention of entering for the contest, and have appointed their representatives, among which may be mentioned Williams, Princeton, Rutgers, Lafayette, Brown, Cornell, Union, Hamilton, and the University of New-York. Twelve more colleges remain to be heard from. Over fifteen will undoubtedly be represented in the contest.

It is the desire of the Inter-collegiate Association to establish an annual contest for scholarship prizes next year.

The standing committee have been instructed to present a plan for such contest at the next meeting of the association, which will take place in New-York, Jan. 8, 1875. Suggestions for this plan have been received from some of the leading educators throughout the country. The committee solicits more. Dr. McCosh and Col. Higginson are much interested in this department of the contest, and suggest the expediency of large prizes, $1,000 and upward.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FLEET—ONE-HALF IN COMMISSION—THE YELLOW FEVER—THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES OFF THE FLORIDA COAST—STATE MARINE SCHOOL—PROPOSED COLONIZATION OF ICELANDERS IN ALASKA—CONCLUSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy has been submitted to the President. It shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, as regards the number of vessels, their armament, and sea-going qualities.

VESSELS AND THEIR ARMAMENTS.

One year ago the navy consisted of 165 vessels of all classes, armed with 1,269 guns, exclusive of howitzers. Since that time there have been added to it eight new steam sloops, two torpedo vessels, and one dispatch boat, and it has been diminished by the sale of two wooden and eleven light-draught iron vessels, leaving as the present number 163 vessels with 1,254 guns, the armament having been slightly increased by the increase in the number of guns on the new ships. Of this whole number twenty-six have sail power only, and of these four are to be placed at the disposal of State and local authorities as school or training ships, under the direction of the act of Congress providing for such disposition; seven are in use only as receiving-ships, two are old line-of-battle ships, which have been on the stocks for many years, and eight are of the old type and in bad condition, and can be used only for barracks or stationary school-ships, leaving five which can be put to practical use as store-ships, transports, or surveying vessels. Our steam navy consists of 137 vessels of all classes and in every condition. Of this number twenty-five are tugs, used, with one or two exceptions, for yard purposes, thirty-seven are armored vessels, and two are torpedo-boats, leaving seventy-three steam-vessels, originally of a class adapted for cruising. These are classified, at present, as follows:

	Vessels.	Guns.	Tons.
First rate	5	188	15,163
Second rate	31	510	57,528
Third rate	31	183	18,956
Fourth rate	6	21	3,183
Total	75	902	94,830

THE IRON-CLADS AND CRUISERS.

It appears from the report that the Secretary has given special attention to placing the iron-clad vessels of the navy in a condition for active and efficient service. The report says: Of the iron-clads or armored vessels, sixteen are of a class and in condition for actual and efficient service; four others, of the class of powerful double-turreted monitors, are actually on hand undergoing repairs, and a fifth is well worth the same attention, but the remainder may be counted as really useless for any active and efficient purpose. Four of the largest of them, designed and commenced during the war, have never been launched, and consist, in fact, only of their wooden frames still on the stocks, and their incomplete plating and machinery stored at the navy-yards, and though their names and designed dimensions appear on the navy list, and the remaining twelve of the class known as light-draught monitors—not able to carry their turrets, guns, and munitions of war—are valuable only as old material. Of the seventy-three steam cruising vessels, five of over 2,000 tons each have remained on the stocks since the war, never having been launched, and are not estimated to be worth for our purposes the cost of completion; seven are condemned and laid up in ordinary, as unfit for further use, three others with condemned machinery, and forty-one are in commission. Of the remaining seventeen, upon which we must rely to take the place of the cruising vessels as they return home and are put out of commission, two are laid up ready for service, seven are repairing at the various navy-yards, and eight are building under special appropriations of Congress. Thus it will be seen that one-half of the steam navy adapted to cruising is in commission, and in actual service. This number of vessels cannot be prudently diminished, but if it is to be maintained there must be a gradual and constant addition to the navy to supply the places of those which are each year found to be worn out and unfit for further service, and for this purpose a fixed amount of tonnage should be built every year. This amount may be small, but it should be constant and unfailing. To this end the department has accumulated a large amount of live oak timber in the various navy-yards, where it will yearly improve in condition, and be available as the very best material for the frames of any ships it may at any time be necessary to build. The rapid and almost complete disappearance of this most valuable ship timber from our shores, large quantities being sent abroad, should arrest the attention of Congress, and measures should be taken to secure what remains. It is the growth of centuries, and once lost will never be regained.

THE NAVAL STATIONS.

During the year no change has been made in the number or designation of the cruising stations, which comprise six separate commands.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

In order to complete the action of the Navy Department, the Secretary recites the facts in the Virginius affair.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Referring to the late yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola, the report says: The navy-yard at this station had not been visited by yellow fever for a number of years, and was considered, in point of health, preferable to Key West. The season just past has not justified this assumption, although the monitors stationed there were comparatively free from the epidemic which carried off so many valuable officers and seamen. On its appearance on board the monitors, the senior officer at the station was authorized to remove them to any healthy location, and to take any steps calculated to prevent a spread of the disease, and one of them, the Canonicus, received on board a number of officers and men and proceeded with them to quarantine at New-Orleans. It would, as a matter of course, be much healthier for the officers and crews of ships assigned to these tropical stations could such ships be ordered North during the Summer; but if we are to maintain fleets on the waters of the West Indies and the Spanish Main they cannot, except in cases of imperative necessity, properly be scattered in search of health and comfort when a pressing occasion for their presence may at any moment arise. Those to whom the exposure comes in the regular course of public duty must be retained, under stringent sanitary precautions of course, in these waters, within easy communication with the department, and prepared for any emergency which may arise.

THE NAVAL DRILL.

The Secretary gives the following account of the great naval drill off the coast of Florida. The affair of the Virginius having occasioned the concentration of a naval force of our armored and unarmored ships of war in the waters near the Cuban coast much more considerable than had been assembled at any time since the civil war, and the disturbed relations that brought these ships together having been happily composed, the opportunity was seized to instruct the fleet in those naval manœuvres so assiduously practiced every year by the great naval powers, and so highly valued by all naval men as a preparation for war. The officer in command, Rear Admiral A. L. Case, was therefore instructed to take his unarmored ships to sea, and to perform for a month in the waters of Florida, north of the Tortugas, the manœuvres of a fleet, following the tactical system of the new signal book, just then compiled under the direction of the Bureau of Navigation. In the whole world there can be found no better sea for such manœuvres than this Bay of Florida, with its sheltered waters, its easy anchorage, and its mild and agreeable Winter climate. The general instructions of the department were elaborated and carried out in detail with much skill by Rear Admiral Case and his officers, and the manœuvres by a large force were executed during a full month, day after day, with great profit to the whole navy, instructing a very large number of officers and men in the practice of duties hitherto known to most of them only in theory. The fleet returned to Key West early in March, and the monitors were then instructed in the same manœuvres as a separate force. Rear Admiral Case and the commanding officers under him then devoted themselves for several weeks to the patient scientific instruction of the officers and men of the vessels in practical gunnery and in the use of torpedoes—that new and powerful element of naval war still imperfectly known, and needing much careful experiment by the ships that are to use them in battle. The instructions to Rear Admiral Case also called for careful exercise in landing large bodies of men and guns from the fleet to be manœuvred on shore. These were skillfully carried into effect. A brigade of 1,900 men was landed and manœuvred at Key West on the 30th of January, under the command of Commodore F. A. Parker, Chief of Staff; and on March 23 a still larger force of 2,700 seamen and marines, with Gatling and field guns, was thrown on shore under the command of Capt. E. Simpson, of the Franklin, in eighty-four boats—the landing being made under cover of the guns of four of the ships of the fleet, placed within easy range of the shore. The force was landed in excellent order, and preceded by a batallion of skirmishers, the brigade advanced to the railway, where it took a position. After manœuvering for some hours, the brigade was re-embarked, having given sufficient proofs of its efficient training, and that our seamen, under the skillful instruction of the graduates of the Naval Academy, themselves carefully trained during four years in the infantry battalion and field batteries at Annapolis, may always be relied on as efficient troops, should it be necessary to disembark them for land service. At the beginning of April the tactical exercises and practice with guns and torpedoes having been finished, the force was dispersed, the usual squadron remaining in the Gulf of Mexico, while the other ships returned to the North or to their several stations in Europe or South America to resume their usual duties in support of the interests of our country and in protecting its commerce. The important trust committed to Rear Admiral Case was fulfilled with his customary zeal and ability, and in a manner highly satisfactory to the Navy Department. The department has also much reason to be satisfied with the proofs given of the success of our Naval Academy and Torpedo School in imparting to our officers the varied training now become essential to accomplished seamen.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Under the act of June 20, 1874, to encourage the establishment of public marine schools, application having been made by the Governor of the State of New-York and by the Governor of the State of California to have furnished for those States respectively, a vessel indicated in the act of Congress referred to, the sailing sloop-of-war St. Marys has been designated for the State of New-York, and the sloop-of-war Jamestown for the State of California. These vessels are the best of their class in the navy, and are well adapted for training-ships. They will be turned over to the State authorities with all their spars, sails, boats, rigging, chains, anchors, battery, and articles of general equipment, with the exception of sea stores and ammunition. A commanding officer or superintendent has been detailed for each; also an executive officer as an assistant for the St. Marys. The naval service will be subjected to a considerable expense in preparing these vessels for this service, for which provision should be made by Congress.

ICELANDIC SETTLERS FOR ALASKA.

A novel feature of the Secretary's report is an account of an effort made to secure the emigration of Icelanders to Alaska. The report says: "For the last half year a desire to explore our extreme north-western coast with a view to settling has been expressed by certain Icelanders, who have begun an emigration to this continent, and who wish to establish themselves in some region where the climate shall, in Summer at least, approximate that of their native island. With the aim of assisting a movement of which the possible effect might be to secure for the coast of the Northern Pacific so excellent a population, which at the same time would furnish hardy fishermen and superior seamen, and in compliance with a suggestion of the State Department, I dispatched the Portsmouth, carrying a committee selected by these Icelanders from their own number, to make a short reconnoissance of several points on the Alaska coast. She sailed from San Francisco the middle of September, and has just returned with some of the committee to that port. The latter expect to report immediately and at length to their countrymen both in Iceland and Canada as well as in this country. From all the accounts that have been received, I am of opinion that the report will be favorable, and that it will recommend an immediate immigration of some of their countrymen to our western coast, with a view to an extensive settlement in the near future. It may easily be seen that Alaska, however damp and cold as compared with the greater portion of the United States, will gain by comparison with the bleak *jokuls* and barren lava beds of Iceland, and that the dryness of the air and the height of temperature which to the American appear necessary may to a native of that island seem almost noxious. In case, however, the Icelandic committee should find Alaska not well adapted for colonization by their countrymen, they cannot fail to find a suitable region upon the coast of Washington, or of Oregon, or even of Northern California, where the climate is most favorable to agriculture, and affords as cool a Summer, and a Winter by many degrees not so cold as those of Iceland. In either event, in the interest of our navy and of commerce, I earnestly recommend, if the Icelandic committee shall find at any point on our Pacific coast a satisfactory location, that whatever assistance the Government is competent to extend toward establishing an Icelandic colony there, be promptly offered. I learn that efforts are being made to attract this incipient emigration elsewhere, and it is understood that the clannishness of these hardy people will direct future emigration almost exclusively to the first well-established colony. It is not proper for me, in a report of this character, to urge the many material and political advantages which must follow from the settlement of this part of our public domain by a people of this character; but such a result could not but be of value, both to our national and commercial marine. The large choice of occupation offered within our territory and the comparative hardships of a sea-faring life combine to prevent our naval and merchant marine from obtaining a fair and desirable share of the most energetic and well-educated elements of our population. As the Pacific coast shall become more thickly settled the valuable fishing-grounds which skirt portions of it will make extensive fisheries, and from this quarter may in time be expected a replenishment of the stock of native sailors. Out of the various race components of our population those in which either inherited proclivities or the force of circumstances have developed a taste for sea life will naturally, more than others, be attracted thither, and as the first great impetus which American commerce will secure is probably to take effect on the Pacific, and in the direction of the vast and newly awakened empires of the East, a large demand for American sailors will be created upon that coast. I shall not discuss here the broader questions connected with this subject; but at least the existence on our western coast of a settlement, more or less extensive, of these hardy, industrious, and orderly Icelanders, devoted to the sea and its various pursuits, trained to its dangers and experienced in its trials, would be a valuable and fruitful source of supply to the naval service of trained American seamen in time of need.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The Secretary calls attention to the importance of the Hydrographic Office, and recommends that it receive from Congress such support as may place it on a footing with the most important of such institutions abroad, and enable it to furnish to our naval and commercial marine the charts, books, and information required in the navigation of the waters of the globe. He thinks special attention should be given to surveys of the North Pacific Ocean, which is, in a great measure, considered an American ocean. For the prosecution of the surveys already commenced there, he recommends that the appropriation be allowed in accordance with the estimates submitted by the Bureau of Navigation.

NAVY-YARDS.

The Secretary alludes to the report concerning the navy-yards to be made by the Senate Naval Committee, reviews the recommendations made in previous annual reports in reference to the navy-yards, and urges the propriety of increasing and developing their resources.

TORPEDOES.

The attention of Congress is called to the use of torpedoes as a means of naval warfare which is at this time commanding the attention of the scientific world. Two torpedo-boats, the Intrepid and Alarm, have been completed, but not in season for the extended trials necessary fully to develop all their capabilities. The general professional opinion of the navy is that the offensive torpedo can also be most effectually operated from swift, inexpensive, unarmored vessels, some of which will escape the hostile guns, owing their safety to small size and rapid manœuvring.

THE MARINE CORPS.

With regard to the Marine Corps the report says: The commandant of the Marine Corps reports the discipline of that service as creditable alike to officers and men during the year. In conformation with legislation, the strength of the corps has been reduced 500 men, but the commandant is of the opinion, that in view of the numbers of ships, navy-yards, and magazines requiring guards, the present limited number is not sufficient for all the duties required of the corps. In regard to this gallant corps, I am glad to say that its usefulness, as a part of the naval service has been well established by the active and honorable part it has always borne in the achievements of our navy, and by the concurrent testimony of our most experienced and distinguished commanders.

THE APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The appropriations applicable to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, including the unexpended balance of the appropriations for the building of new sloops, and the special appropriations to reimburse the bureaus for their extraordinary expenditures during the threatened complications with Spain, amounted in the aggregate to $27,147,857 68, and the actual expenditures for the same period—to wit, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874—from these appropriations amounted to $26,254,155 82, or about $900,000 less than the whole amount. The appropriations made available for the current year commencing July 1, 1874, amount in the aggregate to $19,273,731 27. The amount of these appropriations for the current year drawn for the five months since July 1 up to Dec. 1, 1874, is $11,854,446 87, which, reduced by the amount refunded during the period and that remaining in the hands of the paymasters and agents of the Government will leave a little less than $9,000,000 as the sum actually expended from the current appropriations during the five working Summer months of this year.

CONCLUSION.

The Secretary concludes his report as follows:

In conclusion I am glad to be able to report the fighting force of our navy in good and effective condition. During the last two years the whole fleet of our single-turreted monitors has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, their sides raised up, their rotten wooden beams and decks replaced by iron, and their turrets and machinery put in complete order, so that they are now efficient to their utmost capacity, and ready to go to sea at any time, as soon as crews can be put on board and organized. These, with the Dictator and Roanoke, also in good order, make a fleet of sixteen iron-clads, powerful for any naval purpose which does not require long voyages or great speed. Two powerful iron torpedo vessels have also been completed and are ready for service, fully equipped with this most powerful weapon of modern warfare. Four of our powerful double-turreted monitors viz.: the Terror, Miantonomoh, Monadnock, and the Amphitrite, by far the most formidable vessels ever in our navy, are also now in hand undergoing repairs, and the plans are also being matured for the repair of the Puritan, the only one of our efficient iron-clads which remains untouched. The eight new sloops specially authorized and built entirely of live oak or iron, are about ready to be added to our cruising navy, and seven other of our vessels have been or are being thoroughly repaired with like durable material, and supplied with new improved machinery, so as to be in all respects equal to new ships of their class. We shall thus have added by the end of the year fifteen new and active ships to our cruising navy to take the places of those vessels which are worn out and must be relieved. Most of our powerful wooden ships of the first class were also put in condition at the time of our threatened difficulties of last year, and are now in commission, or in ordinary, ready for immediate service when needed. Thus all that there is of our navy either is or will shortly be in the best state possible for vessels of their respective classes, and all will continue to be effective for service except those of our cruisers which, built hastily of green white-oak, are now rapidly reaching the limits of their sea-life and are one by one falling out of the line of active duty, to be laid up or sold as unfit for further service. Warned by the rapid decay of our white-oak ships the department has required that all new wooden ships should be built, and all our extensive repairs made, of live oak, and has for this purpose, and for the future necessities of the service secured and accumulated a large quantity of this almost invaluable but rapidly disappearing material in the various navy-yards, where it will be properly cared for and seasoned for use as occasion may require. This statement certainly shows our navy to-day in a better condition of effective and permanent strength than it has been for years, and when we understand that three years ago none of our now efficient iron-clads, except the Dictator and the Terror, were fit for any service whatever, and that during that time we have, in addition to putting in repair, practically built fifteen live-oak cruising ships, and carried on also the necessary repairs to maintain the navy afloat, and that at the time there was scarcely a stick of live oak timber in the Government yards, where now is gathered an adequate supply of this most valuable and improving material; and when we remember that it has been possible, under the direction of our skilled and practical officers, as to utilize the liberality of Congress that this has been accomplished out of the comparatively small portion of the naval appropriations which it is possible to devote to the actual building and equipment of ships, we are justified in feeling some pride in the prospect that the American Navy will be able, in the future as in the past, to contribute its fair proportion to the strength, resources, and dignity of a powerful though a peaceful nation.

THE METROPOLITAN THROAT HOSPITAL.

An appeal is made to the charitable by the managers of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital. Among the Trustees of the institution are such gentlemen as Samuel G. Courtney, Joseph H. Choate, James W. Alexander, John W. Bigelow, Chauncey M. Depew, and Joseph F. Law. The condition of the climate, it is claimed, makes the existence of the hospital a necessity, especially for the poorer classes. All services rendered are gratuitous, and the institution so far has been supported by the contributions of the incorporators. During the past year between two and three thousand persons have been treated at the hospital, and the present attendance averages a rate of over twelve thousand patients yearly. The Throat Hospital is located at No. 17 Stuyvesant street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Max Strakosch is at the Everett House.

Gen. James S. Brisbin, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mlle. Marie Heilbron, of the Strakosch Opera Troupe, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Brevet Major Gen. Charles R. Woods, United States Army; Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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MARRIED.

GRAY—HARRISON.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Dr. Carter, J. HOWARD GRAY, and DAISY, daughter of the late Henry Harrison. No cards.

WAY—FITCH.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., JOHN T. WAY to NETTIE, daughter of George P. Fitch, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, at 10:45 A. M., PETER B. ANDERSON, aged 65 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGERT.—On the 3d of December, at her residence, Hackensack Heights, E. ALICE GILL BOGERT, wife of Horatio Bogert, and daughter of the late Thomas Gill.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her house on Monday, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Chambers st. for Lower Hackensack at 1 P. M., return at 5 P. M.

COWLES.—At Chicago, Dec. 2, Hon. EDWARD P. COWLES, in his 59th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 7, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet at Rye Depot the train which leaves the Grand Central Depot at 12 M. of that day.

GARDNER.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, WILLIAM GARDNER, Commissioner of Docks, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge streets, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and members of the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

HEAD-QUARTERS VETERANS SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Members of the Veteran Guard Seventh Regiment are invited to attend the funeral of our late associate, WILLIAM GARDNER, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., in citizen's dress. By order of

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

IVES.—On Sunday, Dec. 6, at his residence, No. 117 East 30th st., GEORGE WHITFIELD IVES, M. D., aged 55 years.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment.

JACKSON.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday morning, JESSIE D. E., wife of R. D. Jackson.

Services at residence, Centre st., at 2:30 on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Trains leave Barclay and Christopher sts. at 1 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at depot on arrival of train.

MOORE.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874, JOHN WHITLEY MOORE, aged 36 years, of the firm of P. Hanford & Co.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 126 Lexington av., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

NATHAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 5, DORA, wife of Gratz Nathan and daughter of the late H. N. Hart.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 218 West 45th st., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock precisely.

QUINTARD.—On Saturday, 5th inst., SALLY WATERBURY, second daughter of John A. and Mary A. Quintard, aged 5 years and 11 months.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 175 Carlton av., Brooklyn, at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken for interment to Stamford, Conn., by the 1 P. M. train New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

WRIGHT.—At New-Utrecht, on Sunday, Dec. 6, STEDMAN WRIGHT, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Green-Wood for Bath at 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

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THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The thirty-first annual report and directory are now ready. Subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by sending to the office, Room No. 59 Bible House, 8th st. The following officers of the association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice President, No. 63 William st.
JAMES LENOX, Vice President, No. 53 5th av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice President, No. 71 South st.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Vice President, No. 54 South st.
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, Vice President, No. 350 Broadway.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South st.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, No. 59 Bible House.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South st.

Elected Managers—Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall st.; Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front st.; Erastus C. Benedict, No. 64 Wall st.; Robert Lenox Kennedy, No. 29 Nassau st.

Chairmen of Ward Committees—First, Second, and Third Wards, George W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine st.; Fourth, Charles Chamberlain, No. 162 South st.; Fifth, Dr. James B. Van Kleeck, No. 160 Franklin st.; Sixth, John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin st.; Seventh, William Abbott, No. 62 Pike st.; Eighth, John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton st.; Ninth, Peter A. Welch, No. 383 West st.; Tenth, Thomas U. Sutton, No. 43 Rivington st.; Eleventh, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, No. 238 East 12th st.; Twelfth, James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th st.; Thirteenth, Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand st.; Fourteenth, Henry F. West, No. 183 Grand st.; Fifteenth, Frederick A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th st.; Sixteenth, James Spence, No. 129 8th av.; Seventeenth, Samuel R. Smith, No. 25 West 26th st.; Eighteenth, Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st st.; Nineteenth, Joseph L. T. Smith, No. 329 East 49th st.; Twentieth, Darius M. Bliss, No. 1,255 Broadway; Twenty-first, John Pullman, No. 232 East 39th st.; Twenty-second, Erastus H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th st.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary.
No. 59 Bible House, New-York.

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POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election of the Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at head-quarters, Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1874, for officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1875. Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M. Present your certificate at the door.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 12 University place, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, to elect officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 till 10 o'clock.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WM. TERHUNE, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held at No. 250 8th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., for the purpose of electing officers of the Association and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Republican Central Committee, the association will meet at Knickerbocker Cottage, No. 456 6th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, for the purpose of electing officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
GEORGE BLISS, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 118th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1874, for the purpose of electing officers of the association and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year.
Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., President.
BENJ. PAGE, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election of this association, for officers and delegates to the Central Committee for the ensuing year, will be held at No. 20 St. Mark's place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
JOHN H. BRADY, President.
THOMAS W. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary meeting will be held at head-quarters, No. 189 Chatham st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, for the election of officers and delegates for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
DENIS SHEA, President.
THOMAS BROW, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD (WEST FARMS) REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting for election of officers will be held at Old House of Rest, Morris st., Tremont, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOHN V. TRAPHAGEN, President.
JAMES L. WELLS, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election will be held at No. 384 Grand st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, for the election of officers of the association and delegates to Central Committee.
Polls open from 7 to 10 P. M.
ROBT. MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at Head-quarters, No. 230 31 av. for officers of the association and members of the Central Committee for the ensuing year. Polls open from 7 to 10.
WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, President.
ALFRED S. BUSBEE, Secretary.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for officers and delegates will be held at No. 291 East 4th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1874. Poll open at 7 o'clock.
GEORGE H. CORNELL, President.
CHARLES MCCOLLEY, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Primary election TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1874.
CHARLES A. STETTSON, JR., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel. Primary election TUESDAY EVENING, at No. 180 Hester st. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
THOMAS F. GEARY, President.
RICHARD H. MCGUIRE, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A primary election, for the election of officers, and delegates to the Central Committee, will be held at Head-quarters, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1874. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, (this) MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Primary election at No. 63 Ludlow st. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH MCCABE, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	29	Bran, bbls	988
Cotton, bales	1,504	Oil-cake, pkgs	200
Dried Fruit, pkgs	115	Pork, pkgs	1,171
Eggs, bbls	695	Beef, pkgs	1,427
Flour, bbls	10,456	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,047
Wheat, bushels	22,352	Grease, pkgs	19
Corn, bushels	14,077	Lard, pkgs	2,254
Oats, bushels	18,460	Lard, kegs	30
Malt, bushels	700	Stearine, pkgs	73
Beans, bbls	546	Butter, pkgs	3,439
Peas, bushels	300	Cheese, pkgs	2,792
Corn-meal, bags	838	Tallow, pkgs	108
Hemp, bales	7	Sugar, bbls	397
Hops, bales	101	Starch, bxs	999
Hides, No.	778	Tea, half chests	22
Hides, bales	76	Tobacco, hhds	61
Leather, sides	8,831	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	136
Oil, Lub., bbls	50	Whisky, bbls	874
Spirits Turp., bbls	116	Wool, bales	155
Lead, pigs	149		

BEESWAX.—Yellow in some demand on the basis of 31c. ℘ lb.

COFFEE.—Dull and unchanged; no further dealings of importance reported. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16½c.@19¼c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¾c., gold.

COTTON.—There has been a very limited business reported for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ℘ lb. Shippers have been unusually reserved in bidding. The demand from spinners has been quite limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,261 bales, (of which 1,089 bales were placed on last evening,) including 530 bales to spinners, 137 bales to speculators, and 594 bales in transit. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15⅜c. ℘ lb....The business for forward delivery has been less active, and prices have been quoted 1-16c.@3-32c. ℘ lb. lower, influenced, in good part, by the very liberal receipts at the ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,700 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening, and 16,400 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14 17-32c.; January, 14 13-16c.; February, 15 5-32c.; March, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; April, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; May, 16 3-32c.; June, 16⅜c., and July at 16 21-32c. ℘ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,504 bales, including 1,082 bales from Port Royal, 80 bales from Fernandina, 46 bales from Baltimore, and 296 bales ℘ railroad....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were about 32,000 bales....The week's exports hence have been 7,405 bales; also, 38 bales Sea Island.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 705,648 bales (including 566,771 bales to Great Britain, and 138,877 bales to the Continent) against 516,998 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12¼	12¼	12⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been quite moderately sought after at irregular prices; foreign products quoted rather stronger.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in fair demand but scarce, and held above the views of buyers. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $23, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Lima Wood, $75@$80, currency; Camwood, $180, gold, ℘ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been very slow of sale and unsettled in price.

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively dull and quoted as before.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Quiet at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a limited scale to-day in nearly all kinds at essentially unchanged prices. There has been a moderate call noted for lines of Shipping Extras at current rates. Other descriptions, however, very quiet. Holders not urgent in their offerings of stock as a rule. The sales since our last have been 11,700 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 60@$4 30, chiefly at $4@$4 25; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 25@$4 85, chiefly at $4 40@$4 60 for about fair to good, and $4 65@$4 75 for choice; inferior to very choice Extra State at $5@$5 50; very choice to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, mainly at $5 10@$5 40; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 15@$5 85, mostly at $5 40@$5 75, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,300 bbls. shipping Extras at quoted rates....Southern Flour unaltered; 800 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady; sales 350 bbls....Corn-meal less active at former figures; sales equal to 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has attracted less attention from shippers, as well as from millers, and prices have favored buyers; quoted, in the instance of the poorer grades, about 1c. a bushel lower: offerings of prime to choice limited, and holders claim previous prices. Winter Wheat in light demand, but held with confidence in view of the restricted supply of desirable lots available. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,500 bushels at $1 13@$1 14, for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, closing with $1 13 bid and $1 14 asked, for prime afloat; $1 11½ for good new No. 2 Minnesota do., afloat; $1 10@$1 11 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 11 for prime, afloat; $1 09@$1 11 for fair ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, from cars and afloat; $1 06@$1 08½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 06@$1 24 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 18@$1 26, nominally, for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, and about previous rates for Red, Amber, and White Western, in lots....Corn has been in good demand, partly for export, with prices favoring sellers, Old Mixed showing a slight improvement, and the better qualities of new, an advance of fully 1c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 56,500 bushels at 93c.@95c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 95c. for strictly prime, afloat; 87c.@92c. for very poor to very choice new Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, mainly at 90½c.@91½c. for very good to strictly prime dry stock, afloat; 91c.@93c. for Yellow Western; 92½c.@93c. for new and old Mixed Western; and 90c., in part, for new White do....Rye, wanted at 98c. for prime State, afloat, with holders claiming $1 ℘ bushel. A few car lots reported sold at 98c. ℘ bushel. Canada quoted in bond at 95c. bid, and 98c.@$1 asked....Barley rather quiet but held more firmly; sales 7,400 bushels two and four-rowed State, at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Canada Wheat held firmly at $1 66 ℘ bushel....Malt and Peas about as last quoted.... Oats have been less active, and quoted rather easier in price for prompt delivery. The trade call has been less urgent. There has been considerable speculative inquiry, resulting, however, in only very moderate dealings. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 67,500 bushels at 69c. for Mixed State; 69c.@71c. for poor to strictly prime White do., chiefly at 71c. for strictly prime, afloat; 68c. for Black State; 69c.@70½c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 70c. for White Western, (3,500 bushels,) in store. And for forward delivery, 30,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, last half of January option, at 71c. ℘ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed, as last quoted. ....The week's exports hence for European ports include 9,475 bbls. Flour, 323,833 bushels Wheat, 266,406 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 40,490 bushels Peas.

HARDWARE—Has been in limited request at generally unaltered prices.

HIDES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for stock at about previous quotations; common Hides most sought after. The week's receipts have been 70,941 Hides, and 193 bales do.; sales, 49,490 Hides, and 90 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 5,035 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 22½ lbs., part at 25c., gold, two to four months; 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs. at 24¾c., gold, four months; 1,400 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lbs., at 25c., gold, four months, usual selection; 600 Dry Montevideo Culls, 21 lbs., at 21c., gold, four months, as they run; 3,800 Dry California, 18 to 22½ lbs., part at 23½c., gold, usual selection; 9,970 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 20c.@22c. gold, sixty days, selected; 3,060 Dry Matamoras, 23 to 24 lbs.; 2,655 Dry Mexican, 19 to 22 lbs.; 2,700 Dry Western, 19 to 20½ lbs., on private terms; 8,735 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 lbs., at 22c.@22½c., currency, four months, selected; 1,800 Dry Texas and Mexican Kip, 10 lbs., on private terms; 2,225 Wet Salted Texas, 60 to 65 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c., currency, three months; 510 Wet Salted Southern, 40 lbs., at 8½c.@9¼c.; 6,000 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11½c., currency; and 90 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms; and to-day 3,000 Mexican, 600 Montevideo, and 1,000 green salted Cow on private terms......The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 220,000 Hides, and 1,625 bales do., against 35,800 Hides and 756 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—New crop New Orleans, in good demand and quoted steady, with sales reported of 125 bbls. in lots, at 60c.@64c.; and 700 bbls., at auction, at 58c.@67c., chiefly at 61c.@64½c. per gallon. Other kinds dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Very dull, throughout, yet quoted about as before....Strained Resin, quoted at $2 25@$2 30 per 280 lbs....Tar, $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch, $2 37½ ℘ bbl....Sprits Turpentine, 34c.@34½c. for Merchantable; sales, 40 bbls., from dock, at the latter rate.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately sought after, including Western on the basis of $45 50@$46, currency, ℘ ton; City at $44, gold. The week's receipts have been —— pkgs.; exports, 13,477 pkgs.

PETROLEUM.—Held with more confidence, but not active....Of Crude, in bulk, 1,000 bbls., sold at 5¼c. ℘ gallon....Of Refined, 7,500 bbls. here at 10⅞c.@11c., closing at 11c....At Philadelphia, Refined quoted at 10¾c.@11c....Refined, in cases, here, 16½c.@16¾c.... City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and weak. Sales here for early delivery, 50 bbls. Western Mess at $20 95. And for forward delivery of new Western Mess, 250 bbls. February option, at $21 62½, and 750 bbls. March at $21 75....Dressed Hogs, in moderate request on the basis of 8⅞c.@9c. for City....Cut-meats quoted firm and in fair request; sales, 3,000 fresh Hams at 10⅞c.@11c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 1,800 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; 25,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12⅜c....Bacon quiet, with sales reported of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11c @11¼c., Western Long Clear, from dock, quoted at 10¾c.; Long and Short Clear at 10⅞c.@11c.; Short Clear at 11⅛c. At Chicago, 200 bxs. Short Clear at 10c. ℘ lb....Lard has been in good request, opening lower, but closing more firmly. Sales for early delivery embrace 800 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅜c.@13⅝c., the latter rate for choice, closing at 13 11-16c. for prime; 100 tcs. City do. at 13⅝c.; and small lots of Refined within the range of from 14½c.@14⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs., December options, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 11-16c.; 2,500 tcs., January, at 13 23-32c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.; 4,700 tcs., February, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c.; 750 tcs., March, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c.; 2,500 tcs., seller six months, at 13⅝c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c.; and 500 tcs., seller eight months, at 13¾c....Beef, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,764 pkgs. Pork, 2,220 pkgs. Beef, 11,247 bxs. Bacon, 7,571 pkgs. Lard, 23,522 pkgs. Cheese, and 60 pkgs. Butter.

SALT—Has been moderately active and quoted firm. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Bulk quiet; Turk's Island, &c., 28c.@30c.; St. Martin, 35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive since our last at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair request and held with firmness; receipts, 176 bales; sales, 14,000 lbs. San Juan, 9,000 lbs. Sisal, 9,000 lbs. Tobasco and Vera Cruz, and 2,500 lbs. Matamoras on private terms. Goat have also been attracting more attention, and have been quoted steady; receipts, 322 bales; sales, 125 bales Mexican, 115 bales Payta, 40 bales Lambayque, and 8 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 62½c.@65c.; Honduras, 57½c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@55c.; Sisal, 58c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ℘ lb....Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 65c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ℘ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGAR—Raw steady, at 8½c.@8⅝c. for fair to good refining on, however, a restricted trade. Sales, 1,570 bxs. Centrifugal, reported at 9 1-16c. ℘ lb. Refined firm and in fair request.

TALLOW—Held firmly but quiet. Sales equal to 95,600 lbs. good to prime, at 8½c.@8⅝c., with choice held as high as 8¾c. ℘ lb....Of Stearine, 30 tcs prime Western sold at 10c. ℘ lb....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 469 pkgs.

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1 02 bid, and $1 03 asked.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair demand for berth room, chiefly for Grain, Flour, and Provisions, at firm rates. The chartering business has been quite moderate. Cotton, Petroleum, and Tobacco tonnage has been in most request. Grain tonnage less sought after, especially for Cork and orders. Tonnage for the Lumber trade in some demand....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 9d. ℘ ton, with Grain quoted at 9d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 45 tons Rubber at 70s.; 30 tons Leather reported at 75s. ℘ ton; 600 bbls. Apples and 3,500 Staves on private terms, with Grain quoted at 10d. ℘ bushel, as in the instance of the latest engagements mentioned by us yesterday. Also by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 25,000 bushels Grain and 600 bbls. Flour on private terms; 700 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ℘ lb.; 300 tons Provisions and 200 pkgs. Tallow at 25s.@27s. 6d.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 100 hhds. Molasses at 25s. And a British ship, 1,118 tons, (to arrive from the Provinces,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 13-32d.; a British bark, with do., from Savannah, reported at 13-32d.... For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d.@9d. ℘ bushel; 70 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 150 bags Seed at 35s. Also a British ship, 1,087 tons, hence, with ilcake, at 23s. 9d. ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by sail 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain (rumored) at 10s. ℘ bushel; 3,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 11s. ℘ bushel; 250 pkgs. Provisions, 1,350 bbls. Apples, in lots, and 50 pkgs. Tallow on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 100 hhds. Tallow at 50s., and 50 tons Oil-cake at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. ....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 405 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. ℘ quarter, and £12 10s. gratuity....For Bremen, by steam, 250 pkgs. Provisions and 250 bxs. Apples, on private terms; also, a German bark, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported as loading on owner's account; and a German bark, 319 tons, with Cotton, from Charleston or Savannah, reported at ½d. ℘ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, January shipments, at 60s. ℘ ton....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence;) 600 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ℘ bushel; 100 hhds. Tallow and 100 tons Hides at 30s.; 60 hhds. Tobacco, part at 37s. 6d., and 15 tons Bark at 52s. 6d. ....For Lisbon, an American brig, 182 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 5s. ℘ bbl....For Oporto, a Portuguese bark, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Japan, an American bark, about 700 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms, mainly Petroleum in cases, reported as equal to 42½c.@45c. ℘ case....For Cuban ports and back north of Hatteras, a brig and two schooners, reported at $4 75@$5 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at 8c....For the Canary Islands, a British schooner, 115 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of $1, gold, ℘ bbl....For Demerara, a schooner, with staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11, gold....For Porto Rico, a schooner, 170 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,400, net....For Cardenas, a schooner, 400 tons, with general cargo, reported from Philadelphia, at $1,600, net....For Barbados, an American schooner, 170 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $950, gold....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $8.... For New-York, an American bark, 321 tons, (now here,) with general cargo, from Sicily, reported at $3,000, with option of Philadelphia; a schooner, with lumber, from Cedar Keys, at $8 50; another, with do., from Milton, (Fla.,) at equal to $9, for boards; another, with do., from Fernandina, reported at $7; another, with do., from Pensacola, reported at $8 50, and another, with do., from Savannah, reported at $7.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 14 1-15c.; net receipts, 2,338 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,171 bales; to France, 938 bales; to the Continent, 828 bales; coastwise, 411 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,248 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—Cotton easier; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 3,898 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,434 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 46,036 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 12,408 bales; gross, 13,161 bales; exports, to France, 3,557 bales; coastwise, 152 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 154,486 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14 1-16c.; net receipts, 4,839 bales; exports to the Continent, 4,002 bales; coastwise, 600 bales; sales, 11,522 bales; stock, 101,127.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet and easy, nominally unchanged; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 2,955 bales; shipments, 1,676 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 53,218 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 5, A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles A. Peabody, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 20 by 92, on East Twenty-first street, south side, 300 feet west of First avenue, for $9,300, to William T. Tooker, the owner of a second mortgage on the property. The sale by the same firm of the "Barney Bowers tract" was adjourned to the 9th inst., and the sale by William Kennelly of a plot of land on Benson street, Melrose, south, Twenty-third Ward, to the 12th inst.

The most important transaction of the past week was the sale of Booth's Theatre, on Thursday, by Lawrence & Co. The property was bought, as has been stated, by Mr. Ames for $361,000, but this sum should not be taken as its valuation, for its purchaser had an interest in the property amounting to about $465,000, and it was well understood that he would protect it to this point. Active competition was therefore shut out; and, besides, there are but few capitalists who care to invest in theatre property. We have been informed that when the curtain rose on the first night at this house the total expenditure on the lot and building had been $910,000. During the week considerable other business has also been transacted, and the total value of City real estate sold amounts to $644,725, as against $293,706, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, Nov. 28.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract the house and stable, with lease of lot, No. 51 West Forty-second street, for $43,500; purchaser, Mrs. A. M. Howard, of Newark, N. J. The lease is from the Hoffman estate, contains covenants for renewals, and the present ground rent is $650 per annum.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for the present week are few in number, and with the exception of that in charge of Messrs. Muller & Son, to-morrow, generally of an unimportant character. The auctions to occur, all but one, (duly noted,) taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

TO-DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 7.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street. Also similar sale, C. H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 200.10, three on West Forty-Third street, north side, and three on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 183.4 by 230.5 by 302.11, on Nichol's place, south-west corner of Prescott street, and a plot 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 230.5, on Nichol's place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, adjoining above, both plots being a portion of the old Dykman estate.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Franklin A. Haddock, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 25 by 100.4, on West Forty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot of land 46.3 by 166.2, on Union avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, assignee's sale, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of James H. Moran, Esq., of a lease of the premises Nos. 128 and 130 Mercer street, with entrance from No. 587 Broadway, known as the "Metropolitan Theatre."

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Superior Court partition sale, P. W. Turney, Esq., Referee, of the following valuable property: Three four-story brick buildings, each 16.8 by 44, with lots 100 feet deep, Nos. 158, 158½, and 160 Bowery, west side, 85 feet north of Broome street; one two-and-a-half-story brick house, 25 by 42, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 1,192 Twenty-fourth street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth avenue, and six lots together, in size 99.11 by 150, on the Sixth avenue Boulevard, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street. Also, executor's sale of one lot, 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.8 feet north of Ninetieth street. Also, public auction sale of the three-story and attic brick store, with lot 26.3 by 65.11, No. 618 Water street, north side, between Montgomery and Gouverneur streets, opposite Gouverneur slip. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.6 by 102.2, on East Eighty-third street, south side, 255.6 feet west of Third avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 87 by 99.11 by 17 by 122, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, north side, 250 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 22 by 74.2 by — by 79.1, on West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, south side, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract."

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 205 feet east of Fourth avenue, and a house with lot 18.9 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 356 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, north side, 196.8 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also similar sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of One Hundredth street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 98.9, No. 248 West Twenty-second street, south side, about 275 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, 250 feet west of Second avenue; and one lot, 18.9 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 347.6 feet west of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 156 by 100 by 160, by 105, on Jefferson avenue, east of Ryer place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Friday, Dec. 11.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 21.10 by 63.6, on West Nineteenth street, north side, 287.6 feet east of Ninth avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on Washington avenue, east side, known as lot No. 730 of map of village of Melrose South. Also, one lot on Westchester Railroad avenue, north side, 20 feet west of Passage avenue, known as lot No. 336 on map of East Morrisania, both lots being in the Twenty-third Ward.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 46 by 106, on Benson street, south side, 229.3 feet east of Morris avenue, Melrose South, Twenty-third Ward.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Sing Sing, Westchester County, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, Supreme Court Receiver's sale, Charles W. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of the factory, with plot of land, 173 by 87 by 113 by 116, the property of the Van Anden File Company.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 21st st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 20x92.. $9,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Dec. 4.

Broome st., Nos. 71, 73, 75, 77, and 77½, 95.1x56x21x44x74.3x99.9; Isidor Abrahams to Frederick Heerlein	$31,000
Broome st., s. e. corner of Maugin st., 25.9x75, foreclosure; William Sinclair to Henry Silverhorn	3,000
Essex st., No. 19, 25x87.5; C. Brenneman to Rebecca, wife of I. Abrahams	35,000
Mangin st., No. 23; B. L. Trafford to A. Trafford, Jr., 1-6 part	1,100
Orchard st., e. s., 137.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x87.6; F. Folz and F. Heerlein to Isidor Abrahams	35,000
Orchard st., e. s., 171.11 ft. n. of Canal st., 24.10x87.6; W. Bowschek to J. Green	30,000
Ridge st., n. w. s., 66 ft. n. e. of Broome st., 34x75; J. Green to W. Bowschek	6,000
Fourth st., s. s., 100 ft w. of Avenue D, 18.9x96; S. Rothschild, Jr., to S. Walter, ¼ part	2,000
35th st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of 6th av., 17.6x98.9; Cornelia A., wife of Richard Eells, to Josephine, wife of Frank Otard	35,000
37th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; M. Thompson to J. H. Beglan	14,500
41st st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; George W. Smith and John S. Sills to Hugo Maier and Lena Maier, his wife	9,150
112th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th av., runs e. 50 ft.; thence n. 51.6 ft.; thence s. w. 38 ft.; thence n. 78 ft.; thence w. 25 ft.; thence s. 100.11 ft., foreclosure; James H. Gilbert to Lyman Stevens	5,600
118th st., n. s., 389 ft. e. of 4th av., 33.6x90; L. Wise to L. Halsey	8,000
120th st., n. s., 71.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 26.9x50.5; Avenue A, n. e. corner of 120th st., 16.9x71.3; J. Murray to D. N. Rowan	50,000
Avenue C, No. 123, 19.4x83, F. Townsend, Executor of George Townsend to Chas. F. Rover	11,000
Willis av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 140th st., 100x100; Willis av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 143d st., 100x100, Morrisania; William Stursberg to Thomas Rae	54,000
10th av., s. w. corner of 55th st., runs west 125 ft., thence s. 195.7 ft., thence e. 25.4 ft., thence n. 148.6 ft., thence e. 100 ft. to 10th av., thence n. 50.5 ft.; 10th av., n. w. corner of 54th st., runs n. 50 ft., thence w. 100 ft., thence s. 48.6 ft., thence s. e. 5.6 ft., thence again s. e. 4.5 ft. to 54th st., thence e. 90.3 ft.; Matilda and Thomas J., and R. P. and C., and and H. B. and L. French, Executors, to John J. Burchell	46,000
Fordham to West Farms road, lot No. 119, map of South Belmont, 116.3x8.5x100x69; also, Orchard terrace, s. e. s., extending from Garden av. to Fordham and West Farms road, 56x102.7x79.5x100, South Belmont; Henrietta, wife of John Glastaeter, to Alexander H. Wallace	1,700
Intersection s. s. Summit av. and Maple av., 105.6 ft. w. of William's Bridge road, 25x101.10x25x102; George Opdyke to Edward S. Thornton	310

LEASE RECORDED.

Greene st., No. 79, 5 years, per year	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES WITHOUT AND WITH EXTRA ground and stable, and eligible lots in New-York and Brooklyn, farms and country-seats on Long Island, in New-Jersey, Connecticut, and New-York State; also, water-fronts and manufacturing property in and near the City, for sale or exchange. J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Six lots, north-west corner of Morton and Washington sts., containing 16,875 superficial feet. Front on Morton st., 175 feet; Washington st., 100 feet. Particulars of Ogden & Clark, Broadway and 17th st.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan, without bonus, on approved City and near-by country real estate; also to purchase mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

ONLY $14,000—FOR A FOUR-STORY BRICK English basement house, in perfect order, 25th st., near 7th av., a beautiful block. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

FIFTH AV., NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SAN DIEGO (CAL.) LAND COMPANY.—ALL parties wishing to invest in lots or lands in this young city at terminus of Texas Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, with the finest climate and harbor in the world, will meet at O. H. Pierson's office, No. 5 Pine st., next TUESDAY, 11 A. M., to examine maps, select locations, &c., and complete arrangements for sending an agent to examine lands.
O. H. PIERSON, President.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STORE AND LOT NO. 618 WATER ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WATER ST.—The first-class three-story and attic brick store and lot, situate on the northerly side of Water st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts., and opposite Gouverneur slip, known as No. 618. The store is substantially built, and is suitable for storage or other heavy business, at the foot of which the New-Haven Railroad freight depot is now being built.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE—VALUABLE LOT ON 3D AV.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of Daniel Fanshaw, deceased:
THIRD AVENUE.—On lot, situate on the easterly side of 3d av., 50 feet 8 inches north of 90th st., 25x100 feet.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER,
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., SOLD BY AUCTION.
Special and liberal terms made with executors.
Office No. 14 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 50X100, to let; also first loft, with or without steam power. Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

HELP WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED BY A MANUFACTURING and importing house. Address, stating age, experience, references, if married, and salary expected, I. T. S., Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small American family living a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 123 Pearl st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS visiting governess, teaching English, music, and the rudiments of French; terms very moderate. Address for two days M. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

AT NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. Hardman's select servants, Protestant, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, German, French, colored; lady experts save employers trouble and disappointment.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.—Families wishing first-class help of all nations; City and country.

A FULL SUPPLY OF CAREFULLY-SELECTED German, English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, and other servants now at CARPENTER'S old established agency, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR House-work.—By a Scotch Protestant young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid; is also a good plain cook; can wash and iron well; wages moderate in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman to do chamber-work and waiting, or assist in washing, or as waitress alone; private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 163 West 56th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator and very neat; best of City references. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

COOK – CHAMBER-MAID. – BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; is a good cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is very fond of children; both are neat and tidy; best references; country or City. Call or address No. 534 East 14th st., first floor, front, Room No. 4, for three days.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL house-work.—By a Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; understands her business thoroughly; sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO competent young women who understand their duties thoroughly in every branch; cook is a good bread and biscuit baker and an excellent washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat and orderly and a good waitress; both have best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A lately-landed woman, who is a good plain cook and nice washer and ironer; also understands the making of butter; no objection to the country; wages moderate; has best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, SOBER SCOTCH WOMAN; understands baking and pastry perfectly; is careful and economizing in her kitchen; would go to a private family or small private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker, and will assist in washing and ironing; will be found most willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 46th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—CORDON BLEU, BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook; can get up suppers and dinners for parties in the nicest style; always has lived in the best of families, and can furnish the highest recommendations; can be engaged. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs; French office.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable; very neat and obliging; can do all kinds of meats, game, and other cooking, soups, nice side dishes, pastry, &c.; good baker of bread, biscuit and other baking; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR LAUNdress.—By a neat and highly respectable young German woman; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and good laundress; a kind disposition, sober, honest, and obliging; best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and to do the fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a small family; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 862 2d av., bakery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands all kinds of English and French cooking, jellies, ices, brown gravies, puff paste, &c., &c.; first-class City reference; neat and obliging. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family—soups, meats, pastries, jellies, &c.; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable woman who is a good cook; makes good soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good family cook and an excellent baker; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; is an excellent baker; best of references for capability, neatness, honesty, and sobriety; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTant woman, who is an excellent cook and housework; is tidy and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A COMpetent family cook; good reference; makes good bread, soups, pastries, &c.; moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; good family cook; will do the coarse washing; wages, $16; can give good City reference. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; IS a very experienced family cook, and has excellent City reference; is willing to assist at the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer, or as laundress, or to do the house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK from Baltimore, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Call at No. 122 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German young woman; has good references; will go to country or City place. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-RATE GOOD COOK IN all its branches; can also wash and iron well; City or country; has best of references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan to cook, wash, and iron by day or week; house-work; good City reference. Apply at 361 West 25th st.

DRESS-MAKING. — A DRESS-MAKER, GOOD cutter and trimmer, wishes work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 448 7th av., in the store.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKing English; is a good cook, washer and ironer; can put her hand to anything; is neat, willing, and agreeable; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER. — A THOROUGH HOUSEkeeper, an educated lady with excellent references, desires to take charge of a widower's family or club. Address Mrs. Gibson, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 408 8th av.

KITCHEN MAID.—BY A FIRST-RATE PROTestant kitchen maid; either in City or country; good City references; can assist with the washing if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH girl, as lady's companion or nurse, in a private family. Call for two days, at No. 317 West 36th st.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French girl, lately landed; understands hair-dressing and sewing of all kinds thoroughly; is neat, willing, and of steady habits. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 28th st., east of 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID who is a perfect and very tasteful dress-maker, also a good hair-dresser; can speak German; has best references from first-class families in this City. Call or address No. 491 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS A good operator and dress-maker; is very obliging and willing; a Protestant. Call Monday and Tuesday at present employer's, No. 2 West 16th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; is an excellent hair-dresser and dress-maker; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing to do by the month or dozen; best City reference. Call at 418 East 17th st., near 1st av.

DRY GOODS.

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAA
At R. H. MACY & CO'S there will be a grand display of HOLIDAY GOODS ALL THIS WEEK. Grand Illumination EVERY EVENING, outside and in.
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BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
Be sure and go to R. H. MACY & CO.'s.
Holiday Display, outside and in, ALL THIS WEEK. Grand Illumination EVERY EVENING.
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB BBBBBBBBBBBB

CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
Christmas Goods on exhibition at R. H. MACY & CO.'S all this week. Grand Illumination every evening.
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
Don't fail to go to R. H. MACY & CO'S Grand Exhibition of Holiday Goods all this week.
Grand Illumination every evening.
DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD

EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
Everybody will go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Exhibition. Grand Illumination all this week, every evening.
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Friends, go to R. H. MACY & CO'S Holiday Exhibition all this week. Grand Illumination, outside and in, every evening.
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GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG GGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG
Go, go, go, to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Holiday Exhibition all this week. Grand Illumination, outside and in, every evening.
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HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH
He, she, and all the rest of us will gather at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand Exhibition all this week. Grand illumination every evening.
HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH

IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII
I am bound to go to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Exhibition all this week. Grand Illumination every evening.
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Join the throng going to R. H. MACY & CO.'S Exhibitition all this week. Grand Illumination every evenning.
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Knocks every other Holiday display, does R. H. MACY & CO.'S Exhibition. Grand Illumination every evening.
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LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL LLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLLL
Lovely will be the display at R. H. MACY & CO.'S all this week. Grand Illumination every evening.
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MMMMMMMMM MMMM MMMM MMMMMMMMMM
Mother and children will have a joyful time at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand exhibition, ALL THIS WEEK. Grand Illumination EVERY EVENING.
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NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN NNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNN
Never fail to be at R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand display. ILLUMINATION, outside and in, EVERY EVENING.
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OOOOOOOOOOOOOO OOOOOO OOOOOOOOOOOOOOO
Oh, how grand will be the display at R. H. MACY & CO.'S, exhibited all this week. Illumination every evening.
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP
Parents, come and bring the little ones to R. H. MACY & CO.'S grand display. Illumination every evening.
PPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPPP

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS—BY A FULLY CAPABLE LAUNdress; can do any kind of the finest washing, fluting, puffing; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND REspectable girl, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has four years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY nice young French girl; fond of children, and experienced in the care of them; is a neat and competent seamstress, and would be willing to take a situation as seamstress or chamber-maid; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, for growing children or infants; very obliging, neat, and fond of children; unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant woman; is a first-class-seamstress and very experienced nurse; is also competent to fill a position as lady's maid. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; thoroughly experienced with children; competent to take entire charge from birth; undoubted City reference. Call at No. 125 East 50th st., fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT: CAPABLE OF TAKing care of a baby; will assist with grown children and sew; no objection to the country. Call at No. 247 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SICK NURSE, EITHER for a lady or gentleman; has references from some of the most respectable physicians in the City. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHILdren's nurse or first-class housemaid. Call or address No. 872 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO TAKE care of a baby or do general house-work; best City references. Apply at No. 63 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 28th st., Room No. 6.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; understands dress-making; can cut and fit. Call or address No. 144 Madison av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress; understands salad dressings, and the care of silver; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE WAITRESS WITH good City reference; has full knowledge of her duties; will go a short distance in the country if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good references. Apply at No. 189 3d av., or 136 East 17th st.

MALES.

A PHYSICIAN (REGULAR SCHOOL) WISHES A position in some institution as assistant to a practitioner either in City or country, or would accompany an invalid wishing to travel.
Address, for one week, ALLOPATH, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO PERfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is an excellent groom and a careful, good driver; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference from last employers. Address W. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class coachman; will make himself generally useful; City or country; best reference as to general character and competency. Address S. S., *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a Protestant single man, of long experience in City driving; sober, honest, and obliging; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, (American,) strictly temperate; is a thorough man with horses, harness and road wagons, and good reference from last employers. Call or address J. M., No. 746 9th av., or Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend in every particular; has the best of testimonials for the past thirteen years; is strictly temperate. Call or address Thomas, No. 129 West 28th st., for two days; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO IS JUST disengaged, in consequence of his family selling out; four years' City reference; is honest, sober, and capable. Address H. M., No. 47 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SINGLE; thoroughly understands his business; good reference from last employer. Address F., private stable, No. 130 West 28th st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GREETING.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

HAPPY NEW-YEAR!

(WHEN IT COMES.)

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EXHIBITION EVERY DAY.

HAVE NOT TIME FOR SPECIAL EXHIBITIONS.
Dolls of every grade from 5 cents to $30.
Largest stock without exception in this City.

TOYS FOR THE MILLION!
TOYS FOR THE FAMILY!
TOYS FOR THE PARLOR!
TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN!

OLD SANTA CLAUS

Waits to show the boys and girls to his grotto.

COME AND SEE.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, ALBUMS,
FANCY LEATHER GOODS, SATCHELS,
TRAVELING-BAGS, POCKET-BOOKS,
CHILDREN'S FURNITURE, BEDS, PARLORS,
HORSES, 100 DIFFERENT ANIMALS,
STABLES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
VELOCIPEDES, TOOL CHESTS, BANKS,
SAFES, DRUMS AND TRUMPETS,

MECHANICAL TOYS,

FANCY TABLES, STATIONERY, and thousands of other toys which we cannot enumerate.

PLEASE NOTICE.

BASEMENT FLOOR: CARRIAGES AND LOW-PRICED TOYS.
FIRST FLOOR: FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, JEWELRY, AND LEATHER GOODS.
SECOND FLOOR: FINE DOLLS, FINE WORK-BOXES, CAGES, CANARY BIRDS, COMPLETE DOLL DEPARTMENT, AND FINEST TOYS.
FOURTH FLOOR: TOYS. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

THIS SEASON'S EXHIBITION CONTAINS THE LARGEST VARIETY WE HAVE YET OFFERED.
OUR PRICES WILL BE FOUND MUCH BELOW REGULAR RATES.
SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND FAIRS ARE ALLOWED A DISCOUNT.
Goods delivered in all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Jersey City, by our own wagons, free.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st. Usual car route.

LACES

FOR

Christmas and New-Year's Gifts

POINT LACE TROUSSEAUX.
POINT LACE FLOUNCINGS,
POINT LACE FICHUS,
POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and BARBES,
POINT APPLIQUE and DUCHESS POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, in FICHUS, BARBES, PARASOL and FAN COVERS,
BLACK AND COLORED GUIPURE NETS, and TRIMMING LACES to MATCH.
FOR OVERDRESSES THE LATEST NOVELTY.
BLACK AND WHITE BEADED NETS and TRIMMING LACES, &c., &c.

Now open, a magnificent stock of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH UMBRELLAS,
of the best makes and SUPERBLY MOUNTED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

OPENING!—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.
GRAND DISPAY OF FASHIONS.
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS
JUST RECEIVED.
Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY.
Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.
Open until 8 P. M. THIS WEEK. OUR MAGAZINE is mailed.

PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES, BUTTONS, ornaments. Extraordinary low prices.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75C. AND $1, worth $1 50 and $2. Initial Handkerchiefs, 60c., worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, IN A PRIvate family, with long and satisfactory reference in that capacity; no objections to the country. Address F. B., No. 32 East 40th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF EXTENSIVE PRACtice, who has thoroughly acquired a competent knowledge of all necessary branches connected with the profession, and also practically conversant with agriculture, and well versed in laying out and improving grounds; unexceptionable testimonials of twenty years. Call or address T. S., No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER, COOK. — BY A MAN AND HIS wife; no children; man as first-class gardener; understands the care of horses and cows, or as coachman; woman as first-class cook, washer, and ironer; best of reference. Address F. R., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

GROOM, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEman's Road Horse.—By a competent young man; good City reference. Call on or address John, No. 26 Lexington av., private stable.

USEFUL MAN – HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, build fires, do gardening, &c.; wife is a very good cook and nice washer and ironer; will do housework; best recommendations; wages reasonable. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN-SWISS YOUNG MAN, one year in this country; has been a private waiter for many years; understands waiting and indoor work thoroughly; willing, steady, and of good appearance. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlishman, aged twenty-two years, who is a thorough waiter; can take entire charge of dining-room, clean silver, tend door, wash windows, clean walks, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; City or country; very best reference. Apply at Nikel's, No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at No. 77 Madison av.

WAITER.—BY AN ACTIVE, WILLING YOUNG Swiss waiter; good City reference furnished for ability and character. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer speaking a little English; has excellent City references. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER (PROTestant) in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 343 West 24th st., for two days.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Frederick Newherr and Adolphus Hoffstadt of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,976.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP REIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of November, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillip Rein, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the district court of said district.
MATTHEW VASSAR CABLE, Assignee.
d7-law3wM*

E. RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST., N. Y.

VELVETS.

Silk Velvets at 40c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1.
Marine Blues, Seals, Browns, Plums, and 20 different Cloth Shades at $2, $2 50, $3, and $3 50.
250 Pieces of Black Silk Velvets at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and $3 50. Inspection invited.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

26-inch BLACK SILK VELVETS, for Mantillas, at $3
5 pieces 26 inch, $4 50 per yard, worth $6 75.
10 pieces 26, 28, and 30 inches, $5 75, worth $8.

HATS AND BONNETS

Clearing—BEST FRENCH FELT HATS, 50c. to $1 each.
Clearing—All Shapes and Colors, 50 c. to $1 each.
AMERICAN FELTS, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. each.
Over Ten Thousand HATS—Ladies', Misses', Boys', and Youths'—consisting of Felt, Velveteen, Cloth, Velours, Plush, etc., at 25c., 35c., 50c., 63c., 75c., 85c., up.
LADIES' SILK WALKING HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, up.

FEATHERS. BIRDS.

Long OSTRICH FEATHERS from 15c. to $20.
Tips, Black and Colored, 25c. (bunch of 3) to $12.
BIRDS, BIRDS, 35c. to $2. Full Lines.
EXAMINE OUR DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Examine our FRINGES, all new to-day.
Loops, Buttons, Ornaments. New Styles.

HOSIERY, &C.

FANCY STRIPED HOSE, 15c., 20c., 25c., up.
LADIES' WHITE HOSE, regular made, 25c. pair.
100 Styles CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE, 10c., 15c. 20c., to 75c. pair.
LADIES' SHAKER HOSE, 25c. pair.

UNDER-GARMENTS.

150 dozen Ladies' and Children's Merino UNDERGARMENTS, 35c., up.
Ladies' CHEMISE and DRAWERS, 38c., 44c., 56c., 75c., 88c., to $5.
Ladies' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 56c., 75c., 88c., $1, to $7 50.
Night ROBES, TOILET SACQUES, 63c., 75c., 88c., $1, to $10.
Men's UNDERWEAR, DRESS SHIRTS, MUFFLERS, TIES, &c.
Ladies' SILK NECKTIES, 1,500, two for 25c.
Ladies' Silk Fringe TIES, 30c. to $1 50.

FURS! FURS!

10,000 Children's, Misses', and Ladies' Sets, comprising Muff and Boa, 75c., 85c., $1 to $3 50 each.
Black Alaska Sets, $5, $6, $7, up.
Fine Seal Sets, $6, $7, $9, up.
Fine Mink Sets, $10, $15, $16 50 each.
Seal Sacques, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, &c.

INSPECT OUR FUR STOCK.

KID GLOVES.

Monogram—BEST KID GLOVE in this City, 95c. pair; two button.
Best Goat Skin Seamless Glove, $1 50 two buttons.
One Button Glove, 25c. to 45c. pair.

WINTER GLOVES.

50 dozen Ladies' Castor Gloves, 58c. pair.
100 dozen Two Button Regnier's Gloves, $1 50 pair.
Kid Gauntlets, 75c., $1 25, $1 50 pair; lined.
Men's "Beaver Tops lined" with wool, 85c. pair.
Men's Otter Tops lined, $1 50 pair.
Buck Gauntlets, 45c., 65c., 75c. pair.

GENTS' HATS.

Silk BEAVER DRESS HATS, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6.
Gents' FINE FELT HATS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.
Gents' Sealskin Hats, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9, $10.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST.,
NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
USUAL CAR ROUTE.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York, and to me directed, I will sell
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY D. S. QUIMBY, JR., AUCTIONEER, ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, noon, on board thereof, at Roberts' Wall Street Stores, near Wall Street Ferry, Brooklyn,
THE STEAM-SHIP WEYBOSSET,
HER TACKLE, &c.
This steam-ship was built in 1863. Length, 164 feet; breadth, 32 feet; depth, 17 2-10 feet; 710 56-100 tons burden; is in good condition and ready for sea. A perfect title will be given under Marshal's bill of sale.
S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal,
Eastern District of New-York.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 30, 1874.
JAMES K. HILL, Proctor for Libelant, No. 62 Wall st., New-York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of PHILLIP REIN, bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-mentioned bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 15th and 16th days of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at public auction, by E. D. Bailey, auctioneer, at the store No. 764 Broadway, the stock of goods belonging to the above-mentioned estate, consisting of a rich and elegant stock of watches, jewelry, clocks, and bronzes, silver and plated ware. Also, at the store, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel, formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, all the fixtures in said store, viz.: Superior iron safes, show-cases, side-cases, marble counters, marble floor, regulators, gas fixtures, large outside clock, &c.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1874.
MATTHEW VASSAR CABLE, Assignee.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADway, will sell at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, at 4 P. M., new publications, both English and American, comprising many fine editions and handsomely-illustrated books—holiday books, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LACE CURTAINS, Table Linen, Dinner and Breakfast Cloths, Napkins, Towels, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty st.; now on exhibition.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE QUEENSTOWN AND UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on WEDNESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 12 M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Saloon accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Spacious state-rooms, smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in all sections, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; intermediate, $60. These rates include wine. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9 *RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23
ASSYRIA.....WED., Dec. 16 JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the comfort, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, DANES.....Saturday, Dec. 12
WASHINGTON, Surgeon.....Saturday, Dec. 26
FRANCE, Turpin.....Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $120.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. QUINN.....Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all parts, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
England....Dec. 9, 2 P. M. Helvetia...Dec. 19, — —
Spain...Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M. 38
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GENEVA.....
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier (foot of Second st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
MANHATTAN, Capt. B. S. WOODHULL, Tuesday, Dec. 8.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Thursday, Dec. 10.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BICKETT, Saturday, Dec. 12.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 8, No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
LURAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 14 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Dec. 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA.....Thursday, Dec. 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, IALING & Co., Agents in Havana.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
OBARIEO.....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO
ANDES.....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and LA GUAYRA.....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
One "Atlas" sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passengers accommodated.
For freight or passage apply to
PIM, BOWDOIN & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 20 Pine st.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA.....Wednesday, Dec. 23
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
STEERAGE OFFICE, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. FISCHER, Dec. 8.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Dec. 15.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New York.
Vaderland, Nov. 10 Colina, Oct. 29
Nederland, Dec. 4 Switzerland, Nov. 22
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New York.
Nederland, Nov. 10 Switzerland, Oct. 29
Vaderland, Dec. 4 Colina, Nov. 21
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points of the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 3:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 9:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, Pres't.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hasleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 30, 1874. Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:10, Accommodation, 8:05, (Express,) 9:05, (Accommodation,) 10 A. M., (Express,) 12 M., (Accommodation,) 1, (Express,) 3, (Express,) 2.20, (Accommodation,) 4:38 and 5:15, (Local Express,) 8:10, (Express,) and 9:10, (Express,) P. M.
For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1 (Express,) 2:20, 3, 4:38, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford, 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:20, and 3, (Express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:15, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10, 11:35 P. M.
Boston express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 3, and 8:10 and 9:10 P. M. stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3, 8:10 and 9:10 P. M. at Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Providence and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with Shore Line Division for Norwich and New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven, and the 9:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Newport; 8:05, 10 A. M. and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05, 3, and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1 and 4:38 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at Ticket Office of the Company at Grand Central Depot, or at the offices of the New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:30 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st.
United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations, and individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.
FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds-holders.
Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 AND 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 4 and reopened Dec. 9.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst. and reopen Jan. 7, prox.
GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD. Northern Pacific. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Seven, eight, and ten per cent. choice Municipal Bonds and other A 1 investment securities paying ten to twelve per cent. for sale below par.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319, 400 shares, and 320, 200 shares, of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Land Company owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.
ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1874.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A TEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTgage for $8,000 on Chicago real estate; the property is valued much above the first and second mortgages. Full particulars will be sent to parties having the money on applying for them, to O. S. A., Box No. 2,966 Post Office, New-York.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTgage; mortgages cashed; stocks, bonds, real estate, furniture, &c., sold by auction.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

D. M. SEAMAN,
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, First and Second Mortgages sold.
Office No. 14 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 3d, 2:30 P.M.	Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1:00 P.M.
Saturday, 5th, 2:30 P.M.	Friday, 4th, 2:00 P.M.
Monday, 7th, 2:30 P.M.	Monday, 7th, 6:30 A.M.
Tuesday, 8th, 2:30 P.M.	Tuesday, 8th, 7:00 A.M.
Thursday, 10th, 8:30 A.M.	Wednesday, 9th, 7:30 A.M.
	Friday, 11th, 8:00 A.M.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS DREW AND ST. JOHN
will continue to run till the close of navigation from Pier No. 41 North River, daily, at 6 P. M., for Albany and the North and West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 8:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

PAUL'S CHARACTER AS A WORKER—THE TRIALS AND REWARDS OF FOUNDATION LABOR.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an impressive discourse yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, before a large congregation. He took his text from the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, twentieth verse: "Yea so have I strived to preach the Gospel, not where Christ was named, lest I should build upon another man's foundation." The preacher said that when Paul was converted, it would be recollected he stood very high among his own people as a man of capacity, full of knowledge and executive talent. He was evidently taking the lead in putting down the dangerous heresy that his countrymen thought had sprung up among them, and he pursued the method that the world has always pursued in such cases by making use of persecution instead of argument. And it was when he was on one of these errands that he was himself stricken down and was brought to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. His whole career and development afterward showed that he was a man of great pride and firmness, and of profound affections, also, which had been held in check up to this time. It might be supposed that a man of this kind would have put himself at the head of the Christian movement. He was a bold man, who feared nothing, and all the opportunities seemed to point to the Mother Church in Jerusalem. But instead of looking in that direction, after spending some time in Damascus and preaching there, he went to Arabia, where he spent the first three years of his ministry. Afterward he went to Jerusalem, but staid there only a fortnight. He saw none of the Apostles save James, and, after that, he departed and went north into Asia Minor, and for fourteen years he labored without going to Jerusalem at all. And he declared that he preached the Gospel in preference where nobody had been before him. He went nowhere in the foot-prints of men, but, taking the ways of opposition and persecution, he went to the Gentile world and laid foundations that other men might build on them. This was the Apostle Paul's feeling in regard to work. Now foundation work was always the hardest. Those who had gone down into the caisson of the East River piers and saw the work that was performed there, would understand what he meant by foundation work. Thousands of men would yet stand upon that bridge and admire the architectural skill of the engineers, but they will not think of the poor fellows who went down into the caisson.

He then showed that it was the great pride and firmness of St. Paul's character which made him prefer the hardest work in the Church, because he desired to do what others could not do so well. And what was the great motive which induced him to undertake this work? It was not money, nor stocks, nor bonds. It was his great love for Christ. There was nothing which love could not do. The question of the riches of men was a question now being developed to the world's blindness, and we were having discontent and disturbance, and the whole world was moving and stirring. There was a wind in the forest, and all the leaves were murmuring in their own way. One side said this was the result of going out of the true Church that it was called. Whatever it might be, they were all aware that industry was tormented by these thousands of questions arising out of the state of fermentation which was going on. Men at the bottom of life were too low down, and there must be tribulation in society until in some way or other this condition of things was remedied. The measure of civilization and of Christianity must be taken when the masses were. The question was, What was the condition of the laborer? Was it yet what it ought to be? No, it was not. He then went on to show that those who were placed in a condition of life which compelled them to do the hardest work should bring to the performance of their duties, however humble might be their lot, a spirit of pride in the usefulness of their work. That would be legitimate pride. Men should bring with them to their work such dispositions as would make their work honorable. If men would recognize that there is a Providence that supervises all the affairs of this world, if they would listen to the teachings of the Gospel, they would be more satisfied with their circumstances and condition in life. In this great world of hopes and fears there was nothing performed by men but was known to God, and what a revolution there would be at its termination when it would be found that it was not the men who carried crowns and sceptres, but those who were engaged in the humblest occupations, that would be elevated to the highest and proudest distinctions. Then these laborers who had done the roughest and hardest work here in this life would shine like stars in the firmament. Therefore he would encourage all such laborers to be men in the discharge of their duty. Let them weep if they would. Every tear would turn to pearl, and every pearl would be part of their coronation.

HORACE WATERS & SON.

Messrs. Horace Waters & Son, the well-known piano and organ manufacturers, of No. 481 Broadway, have done as much or more than any one to popularize the art of music in this country. The simple reason of their success is that they furnish first-class pianos at prices that bring them within the means of all who have sufficient time to devote to the study of that instrument, and church organs and melodeons at prices which no church organization is so poor as to be unable to pay. The Waters new scale pianos are among the best made, and in some essentials are even superior to those of other manufacturers. Determined to establish the reputation of their pianos on a lasting basis, Messrs. Waters & Son employ only the most skilled workmen and use the highest class of materials. By careful attention to these important points they are able to warrant their pianos for six years. By adopting a new scale and new agraffe table and other valuable improvements suggested by long experience, they have succeeded in imparting to their pianos a remarkable purity and evenness of tone throughout the entire scale. The tone is rich, mellow, and sonorous; they possess great volume of sound, and the sustension of sound or "singing" power is one of their most marked features. The Waters pianos are square-grand, a style which renders them more convenient and more sightly than an ordinary grand piano, and yet all the music can be got from them that can be got from any grand piano, although the cost is comparatively so much less in the case of the Waters piano. The organs and melodeons of Messrs. Waters & Son are so widely known in all parts of the world for their unusual superiority that it is hardly necessary to speak now of their merits in detail. The great orchestral organ and the Waters concerto organ, the two latest introductions, have been a highly-gratifying success, the latter especially possessing some improvements which have created a great demand for it. As Messrs. Waters & Son give the most liberal facilities for paying by instalments for all instruments purchased of them, and as they are to be had at all prices, those who desire to begin the New Year with a new piano, or a new organ for Christmas, would do well to-day a visit to the warerooms at No. 481 Broadway.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Connell, of No. 144 East Fifteenth street, went to visit a neighbor. During her absence William Keller broke in the door of her apartments with a jimmy and lock-pick, and was in the act of leaving, after having pocketed a silver watch, a lot of silver medals, and other valuables, when detected by Mrs. Connell. She gave an alarm, and the thief ran. Officer Fluss, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested him. He had nothing to say to the charge, and was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.....Patrick Keagle, of No. 678 Second avenue, remained out until rather a late hour on Saturday night enjoying himself. While endeavoring to make his way home through East Thirty-first street, he was waylaid by two or three persons, who beat him and stole from him his watch and chain, valued at $41. Thomas Hopkins was arrested shortly after the occurrence, and was identified by Keagle as one of the robbers. He was committed by Justice Morgan, in default of $1,000 bail.....Among the throng that sandwiched one another in front of the Rev. Mr. Bottome's church on Saturday, to witness the Mayor's funeral, was a young man, whose suspicious movements attracted the attention of Detective Keely. For half an hour the officer watched the individual, and was at last rewarded, as he swears, by catching his hand in the pocket of a gentleman named John Stevens, who, however, failed to appear in court to prosecute yesterday. The young man told a plausible story, and gave his name as Peter Richards, lately of Philadelphia; but the court would not believe him although he solemnly called God to witness that if he had done wrong he was not conscious of it. He denied having his hand in the man's pocket, but was committed for trial.

HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association of the City of New-York was held yesterday at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth avenue, A. Oettinger in the chair, and L. Mosenbach, Secretary. The President read his report, showing the attendance at the five afternoon and evening schools to be 518, of which number 375 were boys and 144 girls. The actual attendance at each school is as follows: No. 2, at No. 42 Avenue C, 267 pupils and 5 teachers; No. 3, at No. 93 Sixth avenue, 58 pupils, 3 teachers; No. 4, at No. 135 East Twenty-fifth street, 93 pupils, 1 teacher; No. 5, at No. 316 West Thirty-sixth street, 80 pupils, 3 teachers; No. 6, at No. 36 Christie street, 82 pupils, 1 teacher. During the year 312 pupils were admitted and 325 discharged. The salaries of the eleven teachers amount to $5,000. The expenses of conducting the schools during the year amount to $6,332 87, while the receipts from all sources amount to $6,332 87. The balance in the treasury of $1,955 87. The expenditures $3,866 87, and the balance on hand $743 20. The following gentlemen were elected Directors to serve three years: Meyer S. Isaacs, Marcus E. Harris, David A. Wechsler, Ferdinand Solomon, Samuel Solomon, Emanuel Lehman, Alonzo Tuska.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

SUNDAY DUTIES OF A POLICE JUSTICE—DRUNKARDS AND PICKPOCKETS ON TRIAL—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

One hundred and twenty prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. One hundred and thirteen of them were on the regular Police returns, and the others were brought in during the session of the court. The court-room was crowded with witnesses and spectators and the friends of the prisoners, and the docks were filled with a motley crew from all classes of society. Drunken men and women, highway robbers, pickpockets, and confidence men, were all well represented yesterday morning, and many and ingenious were the pleas put forth to avoid punishment. The drunkards were disposed of in the usual manner—that is to say, that in all cases of simple intoxication, where there was no disorderly conduct, a fine of $5 or $10 or a sentence of ten days' imprisonment was imposed. Other and more intricate cases came up, and were disposed of after due inquiry. Many of the parties taken before the Justice yesterday were well-to-do, and had been arrested for drunkenness on the streets. With these the process was short and summary. "You are accused of having been drunk in the streets," said Justice Kasmire, "What have you to say?" The prisoner, perfectly at a loss to explain, would mumble out that it was an accident, and that he was very sorry, &c., &c. The Justice would then ask the officer how it occurred. "Very drunk, your Honor, and wanted to fight me when I took him in. He was making a row on the sidewalk, your Honor, and there was a crowd around him." "Ten dollars fine, or ten days," was the usual sentence, and when the unfortunate prisoner could not pay the fine, he was walked off to the prison, looking, if possible, more dazed than he did at the time he was arraigned. But apart from the disposition made of unfortunate men and women who had been overcome by liquor, other and more important cases were disposed of. Peter Holland of No. 309 Pearl street, appeared as complainant against Thomas Halpine, of No. 3 Whitehall street, whom he accused of robbing him. According to his story, he went to Halpine's place about 11 P. M. and on there knocked down and robbed of $12 60 which he had in his pocket. Halpine strenuously denied the charge. The testimony against him was such, however, as to lead the Justice to believe that Holland's complaint was well founded, and Halpine was held for examination in default of $1,000 bail. William Donelley, and Thomas Riley, who belonged to the drum corps of one of the regiments on parade yesterday, went into a lager-beer saloon, near the South Ferry, to get a light for their cigars, or some other purpose, complained that a man named Pratorious, an employe of the saloon, assaulted them without cause with a bung-starter as they were going out, and beat them badly. Protorious was held to answer in default of $300 bail in each case. The pickpockets did a good business yesterday, but some of them, nevertheless, came to grief, as the detective officers were on the alert. James A. Blund, who was arrested on Broadway in the act of picking a lady's pocket, in company with Frank J. Ford, pleaded guilty to the charge. Ford, who preferred to take the chances of an acquittal, pleaded not guilty. They were both held in default of $1,000 bail to appear to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Alexander Lynett, who was arrested by Detective Heidelberg in the act of attempting to commit the same crime, was also held to answer, in default of $1,000 bail. John Corrigan, of No. 20 Morris street, was held to answer for an attempt at robbery from the person. It appears that he met William Murphy, of No. 173 Franklin street, at a late hour, and joined company with him. Murphy, suspecting that his companion was not exactly what he should be, transferred his pocket-book from his pantaloons pocket to the breast pocket of his coat. His suspicions were justified, for, in a very short time, he felt Corrigan's hand jumbling about his breast. He then very promptly knocked him down and called for the watch. The result was that the thief was arrested, and yesterday morning held, in default of $2,000, to answer at the Court of General Sessions for an attempt at robbery from the person. Thomas Shields, of No. 71 Cortlandt street, was held on a very serious charge. It appeared from the evidence that after he had been put out of the lager-beer saloon, No. 9 Albany street, he returned and fired two shots from a revolver at the proprietress, Mrs. Eva Hartung. Luckily for him, neither of them took effect, and he was arrested before he could do further damage. He was held to appear in default of $2,000 bail. George A. Scott, of Jersey City, formerly a clerk of the Russell and Irwin Manufacturing Company, No. 45 Chambers street, was arraigned on a charge of forgery. Mr. Mahlon J. Woodruff, the Assistant Treasurer of the company, who appeared against him, deposed that on the 9th of February last the prisoner had forged an indorsement on a check drawn by Richard P. Bruff, the attorney for the company. The check was made payable to the Globe Nail Company, and the prisoner had caused it to be drawn in payment of a fictitious invoice of merchandise which he represented to have been ordered and received. He pleaded guilty and was committed without bail. Henry Dohrman, of No. 36 Goerck street, a youth of eighteen, who has been employed for some time past by Mr. John Gibson, of No. 82 Beekman street, as porter, was arraigned on a charge of robbing his employer. Mr. Gibson said that he had yesterday discovered that Dohrman had been in the habit of stealing paper from his store and selling it to receivers of stolen goods, and that Dohrman had confessed the crime and had told him that John Clare, a junk-dealer, of No. 3 Vandewater street, who was also in arrest, had bought the greater part of it from him, knowing that it had been stolen. The dishonest porter pleaded guilty, and was held for trial, and the receiver was detained for examination. Dohrman was arrested night before last, and confined in the Second Precinct Station-house. There he told Sergeant Blair that he had been constantly stealing paper from his employer during the last two months, and that he had sold it all to Clare, who was well aware that he stole it. In fact, the last lot that he stole was taken at his instigation, and he had told him that he wanted that particular kind. As an example of the amount of money paid by the receivers to the unfortunate young men whom they induce to rob their employers, it may be proper to say that Dohrman told Sergeant Blair that during the two months he had received about $20 from Clare for all the goods he had taken him. The last lot, for which he was arrested, consisted of two reams of fine cap paper, worth $12 50. What he was to get for that he did not say. Dohrman further said that his wages were $5 per week.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM HEBREWS.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, was held yesterday at the Home, on Lexington avenue. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen; Vice President, Mrs. L. Bamberger; Treasurer, Mrs. Zion Bernstein; Directresses, Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips, Mrs. S. Wolf, Mrs. C. Lippman, Mrs. Joseph Loth, Mrs. Samuel Welsh, Mrs. M. Tuska. The Treasurer, Mrs. Bernstein, presented her annual report, ending Dec. 1, 1874, showing the receipts, $17,455 08; expenditures, $13,345 96; balance, $4,109 12. The total assets of the society are $18,361 39, and there are no debts or liabilities against it. The report of Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen was read, of which the following is an abstract: The number of members has increased from 300 to 700; the Home affords a residence and support for thirty-two women and twelve men. The only death which has happened in the Home was that of Miss Frances Jacobs. Two hundred and fifteen women have been assisted in confinement. The assets have increased $5,200. It is the policy of the Board of Managers to insure the needful support of the institution by membership only, and the main receipts have been: From members' dues, $5,666; donations, $4,732; total, $10,398; an increase over that of last year of $1,898. The expenditures are classed as follows: Rent and support of inmates, $9,119 95; out-door relief, &c., $2,226. In conclusion, the President expresses the hope that before the lease of the present Home expires the society will have a suitable building of its own.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

A car driver named James Doherty, residing at No. 478 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of shooting Thomas Coyne, in his bar-room at No. 5 Hamilton avenue. Doherty some days since, borrowed $2 from Coyne, and left a revolver in his possession as security. Yesterday he called at the saloon, and, having paid the amount loaned to him, the revolver was returned to him by Coyne. Both took some drink afterward, and then a dispute arose between them about a sleeve button, which Doherty wanted Coyne to give him for fifteen cents, but which the latter refused to part with for less than twenty cents. While they were disputing over the matter the revolver, which Doherty had just received from the barkeeper, was discharged, it is thought accidentally, and the ball was lodged in Coyne's neck, inflicting injuries from which it is believed he cannot recover. When Coyne was questioned in reference to the occurrence, he stated that Doherty had the pistol in his hand when it went off, but Doherty denies it. He states that Coyne had the revolver in his hand when it was discharged. Doherty was held to await the result of the injuries of the wounded man.

At a late hour last night, Coyne, the wounded man, was visited by a reporter, and he gave a statement of the dispute between himself and Doherty, in variance with the account previously obtained of the occurrence. He says that Doherty was a stranger to him. When he entered the saloon he called for a drink, and pulled out a gold shirt stud to pay for it. After some hesitation Coyne agreed to take the stud and to give him fifteen cents, together with the drink, for it, but remarked at the same time that he was not in the habit of doing business in that manner. He said that it was a bad business, and that he loaned $3 to a man some time ago upon a revolver, and that he had not called to pay the money. Doherty then went behind the bar, took down the revolver, which he did, and upon taking it into his hands, pointed it at Coyne, and upon taking it into his hands, pointed it at Coyne, and upon taking it into his hands, pointed it at Coyne